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CHICAGO CITY MANUAL
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PREPARED BY
FRANCIS A. EASTMAN
CITY STATISTICIAN

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ERRATA.

On page 11, second paragraph, "three successive terms" should read "four successive terms, those beginning with the years 1897, 1899, 1901 and 1903," etc.

Also on page 11, second line of first paragraph on Comptroller, instead of "1885" read "1857."

On page 16, for "John J. Flinn" read "John J. Flynn."

On page 242 for "Patrick J. Lucy" read "Patrick J. Lucey," and for "J. McCann" read "J. McCann Davis."

OFFICIAL CITY HALL DIRECTORY

Location of the Several City Departments, Bureaus and Offices in the New City Hall

FIRST FLOOR

The Water Department
Superintendent, Bureau of Water
Assessor, Bureau of Water
Meter Division, Bureau of Water
Shut-Off Division, Bureau of Water
Chief Clerk, Bureau of Water

The Fire Department
The Fire Marshal
Hearing Room, Board of Local Improvements

Department of the City Cerk
Office of the City Clerk
Office of the Chief Clerk to the City Clerk

Office of the Cashier of the Department
Cashier, Bureau of Water
Water Inspector, Bureau of Water
Permits, Bureau of Water
Plats, Bureau of Water

The Chief Clerk, Assistants and Clerical Force

Department of the City Collector
Office of the City Collector
Office of the Deputy City Collector

The Saloon Licensing Division

SECOND FLOOR

The Legislative Department
The City Council Chamber
The City Council Committee Rooms

Department of the City Treasurer
Office of the City Treasurer
The Assistant City Treasurer

Board of Local Improvements
The President's Room
The Secretary's Room
The Bookkeeper's Room

The Board's Law Department
Board Members' Assembly Room

The Rotunda

The Chief Clerk and Assistants
The Cashier and Pay Roll Clerks

Private and Public Officers of the Division of Streets, Engineers, Sidewalk Inspectors, Special Assessment Section

THIRD FLOOR

The Assistant Superintendent of Police
The Secretary

Police Vehicle Department

Election Commissioners
The President's Room
The Chief Clerk

The Custodian of Police Department

Transportation Committee Rooms

Clerks

The Assistant Chief Clerk
The Attorney

Council Committee Rooms

VAULTS FLOOR

Vaults for all Departments
Municipal Court Clerk's Vault

Department of Supplies
Office of Purchasing Agent

The Gas Inspector

The Compensation Bureau

Cement Testing and Chemist's Laboratory of Board of Local Improvements

The Stationer
The Chief Clerk

The City Sealer

FOURTH FLOOR

Public Works Department
The Commissioner of Public Works
The Deputy Commissioner of Public Works

City Engineer
Division of Water Pipe Extension
The Sewers Division
Bridges and Harbor Division

The Chief Accountant

The Bond and Contract Clerk

Bureau of Streets and Alleys

Bureau of City Maps and Plats

FIFTH FLOOR

The Mayor
Secretary to the Mayor

Department of Finance
The City Comptroller
The Assistant City Comptroller
The Chief Clerk
The Auditing Clerk

General Accountant Clerk

Department of Law
The Corporation Counsel
Assistants to the Corporation Counsel
Special Assessment Attorneys

Police Department
The General Superintendent of Police
The Secretary to the General Superintendent

The Real Estate Agent

Office of the City Paymaster

Chief Clerk and Secretary to the Corporation Council

SIXTH FLOOR

Department of Civil Service
Office of the President
Civil Service Commission's Rooms
The Chief Clerk and Examiner

Department of Electricity
The City Electrician
Assistant City Electrician

The City Attorney

The Chief Clerk

The City Prosecuting Attorney

The Chief Clerk

Department of Smoke Inspection
The Smoke Inspector
The Assistant Smoke Inspector

Department of Boiler and Steam Plant Inspection

The Attorney to the Commission

The Clerical Division

Fire Prevention Bureau

Fire Alarm Telegraph

Police Ambulance

SEVENTH FLOOR

The City Health Department
Commissioner of Health
The Assistant Commissioner
The Secretary to the Commissioner
The Sanitary Bureau

The Vital Statistics Bureau

The Laboratories

Bureau of Food Inspection

Hospital and Ambulance Service

Department of Buildings
The Commissioner of Buildings
The Deputy Commissioner
The Secretary

The Assistant Secretary

The Chief Fire Escape Inspector

EIGHTH FLOOR

Department of the Municipal Court
Municipal Court Clerk
Municipal Court Bailiffs

Municipal Court Rooms One, Two, Three and Four

NINTH FLOOR

Department of the Municipal Court—Continued
The General Offices of the Chief Justice
The Chief Clerk

Municipal Court Rooms, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven and Twelve

TENTH FLOOR

Small Parks and Playgrounds
President of Commission
The Secretary

Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library

Department of Track Elevation
The Commissioner of Track Elevation
The Engineer

Office of the Oil Inspector

Bureau of Architecture
The City Architect

The Civil Service Examining Rooms

The Secretary of Police Department

The Secretary

Board of Examining Engineers

Board of Examining Plumbers

Custodian of the Building

Chief Janitor

Municipal Court Juror's Assembly Rooms

Bureau of Police Records

ELEVENTH FLOOR

The Municipal Court Rooms Thirteen, Fourteen, Fifteen, Sixteen, Seventeen, Eighteen, Nineteen, Twenty, Twenty-one, Twenty-two, Twenty-three and Twenty-four

BASEMENT

Office of the
Gas Inspector and Testing Room
Water Pipe Inspectors

Standard of Measures

Sewer and Flushing Gang

Storage Vaults for the Water Departments, for the City Clerk, for the City Collector, for the Board of Local Improvements and for the City Electrician

Public Comfort Stations, with entrances from La Salle and Washington Streets

INTRODUCTION

In the beginning of this Introduction some account of the origin of the Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library may appropriately be given. This Bureau, by ordinance of the City Council, was created in the year 1900, or in the second mayoralty term of the present Mayor Harrison. At the time only one other such office was in existence, that in Boston. It was in the same year that Mayor Harrison caused to be created the office of Business Agent. He thus practically secured at once to the city a new Department and a new Bureau which, by the services each has rendered, have amply vindicated his prescience regarding them. Since then some other cities have established statistical bureaus, and more than one of these avowedly patterned after our Bureau. But, strangely enough, it has to be said that but one other city has created for itself the office of Business Agent—to this day each department of the New York City government buys independently all supplies that in its own judgment or discretion it has occasion for. There is a confessed loss to that city of millions of dollars annually by the practice, and yet the bad system is continued. But not to get away from the subject of this Introduction. Soon after the present City Statistician had taken the office, he discontinued a quarter-yearly publication, named "Chicago Statistics," and substituted therefor the Chicago City Manual. The former publication carried only tables that, when most intelligible, were much better in the departmental reports from which they were taken.

In the present issue for 1912 of the City Manual, it will not be amiss to mention the fact of the continued success of the work. Its publication is awaited with genuine interest by hundreds in most classes of citizens. The annually recurring demand for it, in Chicago, and over the country indeed, is marked. Throughout the year no week passes that does not bring requests for it, from abroad as well as here. Teachers of civics in the public schools and of private classes, and their pupils, are urgent in requiring copies of it. In a way, locally it has become a kind of schoolbook, as well as a hand-book of particular information regarding the municipality. It supplies accurate knowledge of the more important of municipal doings, and gives verbatim the more important and interesting new ordinances. Thus it becomes an accepted statement and record of the Administration's progress during the year for which it is published.

The following summary of this Bureau's work the past year is

submitted. Notwithstanding the several economies that have been practiced, especially in the latter part of the year, in the purchase and use of office stationery, the buying of city newspapers, for present filing and future clipping, and subscriptions to technical magazines, etc., the work of the Bureau has gone on fairly well.

From many sources extensive data bearing on the question of quality and price of gas, and on telephone service and rates, was obtained for use by the Gas, Oil and Electric Light Committee and its revising expert. Relative to garbage disposal, inquiry was made the country over for examples and results for the Finance Committee, and for the special commission appointed by the Mayor to study the question. Similar inquiries by letter on behalf of a Committee of the Chicago City Council were made in many cities of this country and of Europe, concerning the prevailing dust nuisance, and to these valuable replies were received. The municipal lodging house question was widely investigated for a commission appointed by the Mayor. Some of the other matters regarding which the desired data has been obtained were the method of lighting moving picture and other theatres during performances; the protecting of home streets and sections from encroachment by manufactories and unwholesome businesses; the amounts paid by each of Chicago's great parks for maintenance as respects the number of employes, and the salaries and wages paid; and the rates charged in many cities for electricity for heating and power purposes; the provision made in other large cities for comfort stations; and as to what has been attempted elsewhere to suppress unnecessary city noises.

Copies of all reports of Chicago city Departments are on file here, and the greatest of these Departments, that of Public Works, makes use of our facilities in sending its Annual Reports out to the corresponding departments in most American and a number of European cities. There is a public profit in this, as the result is to ensure to us exchange copies of valuable documents from all over the United States and a large part of the world. From Japan, China, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Russia, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Spain, France and England, such documents have been received. The total number of volumes so received, and entered by their titles in the accessions book, is 1,346; and besides, not less than 1,800 pamphlets, bulletins, etc., have arrived, and an effort made to preserve them. From this Bureau 3,500 books or documents have been given out in the city, or been mailed out of the city. Some 2,500 letters of inquiry or request have been received, about one-third of which were referred from other offices in the City Hall, the greater number from the offices

respectively of the Mayor and the City Clerk. It is a rule, enforced absolutely by requirement of Mayor Harrison, that to every letter of inquiry shall be made prompt and polite reply. Thus this Bureau is a kind of letters clearinghouse. And it is a moderate estimate that 1,500 telephone messages were received during the year from citizens and newspaper offices asking for information, which in most cases was furnished nearly on the instant.

During the year many individuals, women and men, have come in person to the office of this Bureau in pursuit of various information and data. All have been cordially welcomed, and given places at the library tables and assisted in their quests. More are as cordially invited.

What is printed above seems to demand a postscript mentioning some of the more important pieces of work, on partly similar lines to those followed in the Bureau of Statistics, done by the Civil Service Commission during the year 1912. Their labors are differentiated from others, as they gather up and apply data looking to the improvement of general municipal services, whereas this Bureau collects municipal facts for the purpose mainly of assisting the city legislators. During the last year the Commission very signally has performed its labors to assist other of the city departments, but not so as obtrusively to intermeddle with any department. In every instance such help was requested. At the request of the Commissioner of Public Works the state of efficiency of the Bureau of Water and the Bureau of Engineers was inquired into, and valuable suggestions were made, all of which were adopted. The Finance Committee of the City Council was aided in its efforts to standardize methods and conditions of employment and compensation, in order to bring about fair conformity with the rules and practice in private corporations and companies, in this and other cities, and also in the federal service. The Department of Health likewise asked for and was given recommendations calculated to secure greater efficiency in certain of its Bureaus. So did the Building Department ask for and receive pertinent suggestions. The investigation of the Department of Police, at the request of Mayor Harrison, was given a wider scope, and as the inquest advanced the value was clearly shown of Sec. 14 of the Civil Service Act, which places upon the Civil Service Commission the duty of investigating the conduct of appointees in the classified services of the city, and gives it mandatory powers. The beneficial results to the police force, and eventually to the public, of this investigation were immediately evident, and later developments have but added to and confirmed them.

MEN HOLDING EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO, AND THE ALDERMEN

BIOGRAPHIC SKETCHES

Below are biographic sketches, necessarily very brief, of the men now holding executive and administrative positions in the government of the City of Chicago. The five first compose, in popular speech, the Mayor's cabinet, they being the heads, respectively, of the five great Departments, those of Finance, of Public Works, of Law, of Health, and that of Civil Service, which officially is represented by the President of the Civil Service Commission. Next are the General Superintendent of Police, the Fire Marshal, the City Electrician, the City Business Agent, the members of the Board of Local Improvements, and the chiefs of two great Bureaus that deserve each the departmental rank. Also here are noticed a number of officials who conduct smaller divisions in the government, and who receive their appointments direct from the Mayor. And then follows brief biographic mention of each of the Aldermen.

The heads of Departments form a cluster of officials around the Mayor, who looks to them for the working out of problems of administration that pertain to divisible executive authority.

The Aldermen are the direct representatives of the electorate, divided into voting districts by Ward boundaries.

While the responsible men in the city government are performing as best they can the labors of their respective positions, they all have only one duty—to secure civic welfare to the people.

Mayor of Chicago

CARTER H. HARRISON

Carter H. Harrison, the present Mayor, was born in Chicago on April 23, 1860, son of Carter H. Harrison, who was five times Mayor of this city. He was educated here at the public schools,

at the Gymnasium of Altenberg, Germany, and at St. Ignatius College, Chicago, from which he graduated in 1881. He took the course in Yale Law School, graduating there in 1883.

He was married on December 14, 1887, to Edith, daughter of Robert N. Ogden, Judge of the Court of Appeals, New Orleans, La. He practiced law for six years, 1883-9; was in the real estate business for two years, 1889-91; and publisher and editor of the Chicago Times for three years, 1891-4. In 1900 he received the degree of LL.D.

He was elected Mayor of Chicago for three successive terms, those beginning with the years 1897, 1899 and 1901, and was again elected Mayor in 1911, this time to a four years' term.

He is a member of the Chicago, University, Iroquois, Saddle and Cycle, Swan Lake, and Huron Mountain Hunting and Fishing Clubs.

Secretary to the Mayor

CHARLES CECIL FITZMORRIS

Charles Cecil Fitzmorris, Secretary to the Mayor, was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 1, 1884; educated in the Chicago public schools. He was a member of the editorial staff of the Chicago American, from September 5, 1901, until April 17, 1911, at which date he was appointed Secretary to Mayor Harrison. His residence is at 4713 Forrestville avenue.

The City Comptroller

JOHN E. TRAEGER

John E. Traeger, City Comptroller, was born in Chicago, November 13, 1885; son of John and Mary (Diercks) Traeger. He was educated in the public schools of this city, but in early life had experience of farming in Cook county. Returning to the city, he engaged in the grocery and meat business.

He was elected collector of the Town of Lake, 1897, and re-elected in 1898-9; elected Coroner of Cook County for the years 1904-5; appointed City Collector for 1905-7, elected City Treasurer in 1907, and was appointed City Comptroller, April, 1911.

His private business is banking, he having been vice-president of the Stockman's Trust & Savings Bank since December, 1904. Offices, City Hall and 5425 S. Halsted street.

Commissioner of Public Works

LAWRENCE E. McGANN

Lawrence E. McGann was born in Ireland in 1852; came to America in 1865, and was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts and Illinois. He was appointed a clerk in the Department of Public Works, Chicago, in 1885, and was Superintendent of Streets in 1885-7 and 1889-91. Leaving for a time the public service, he became superintendent of the U. S. Construction Company (railway work) for two years.

He was a member of the 52d and the 53d Congresses, and was given the certificate of election to the 54th Congress, but a question having been raised as to the legality of some detail at the polls, or the return of the ballots, he voluntarily withdrew in favor of Hugh R. Belknap.

He was vice-president and treasurer of the Chicago General Railway Company in 1894; appointed Commissioner of Public Works, 1897, and City Comptroller, 1901. For one year he was vice-president and treasurer of the George W. Jackson Company, and was reappointed Commissioner of Public Works, 1911.

Corporation Counsel

WILLIAM H. SEXTON

William H. Sexton, Corporation Counsel, was born in Chicago, March 22, 1875, son of Austin O. and Mary (Lyons) Sexton. He was educated at the public schools, the Lake View High School, and the Law Department of the Lake Forest University. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1895, and practiced law in his father's office until May 1, 1897, at which date he was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel by Mayor Harrison. In April, 1902, he was appointed First Assistant Corporation Counsel by Charles M. Walker, the then head of the Law Department of the City, and served in that capacity until November 1, 1905. Resigning his official position, he formed a law partnership with Edgar Bronson Tolman and Robert Redfield, under the firm name of Tolman, Redfield & Sexton, and continued in private practice until April 18, 1911, when he was appointed Corporation Counsel by Mayor Harrison.

He is a member of the Iroquois Club, of the Association of Commerce, and of several fraternal and social societies. He is married, and lives at 5528 Kenmore avenue.

First Assistant Corporation Counsel

JOHN W. BECKWITH

John W. Beckwith, First Assistant Corporation Counsel, was born at Chicago, April 17, 1870, son of Judge Corydon Beckwith. He received his preparatory education in the public schools of this city, and his literary and scientific education at Yale College and the Yale Law School. At the completion of his studies he returned to his home and, upon being admitted to the bar, commenced the practice of his profession. First with Joseph F. Brown, he next was in the law department of the Chicago & Alton railroad. In 1903 he was appointed an assistant to Corporation Counsel Tolman, and held that position for three years, and then became one of the law firm of Felsenthal, Foreman & Beckwith. At the beginning of the present term of Mayor Harrison he was appointed an assistant to Corporation Counsel Sexton, and held that position till he was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of First Assistant Corporation Counsel Hoyne upon the latter's election to the office of State's Attorney. Here let one who knew Mr. Beckwith's grandfather, and had the friendship of his father, be permitted to relate an anecdote. It was in the city of Washington, the year 1872, and it was at a dinner given by Postmaster General Cresswell, where were present Reverdy Johnson, Jeremiah S. Black, with other eminent lawyers, and a number of guests who were not of the legal profession, among the latter the postmasters of the principal cities. Mr. Black was talking and he named some of New York and Boston's celebrated lawyers in terms of eulogy. Then a layman adventured with, "Out West there are experienced litigants who think Chicago has able lawyers." "Yes, Chicago has," was the quick response. "Your Western city has one very great lawyer—Corydon Beckwith."

City Attorney

N. L. PIOTROWSKI

N. L. Piotrowski was born in Bnin, German Poland, in 1863; studied in Berlin, Germany. When 19 years of age he came to this country on a visit, but never went back to stay. He studied law at the University of Valparaiso, and was admitted to the practice of law in Indiana in 1889; later he was Professor of Physics and Chemistry at St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Minn. He came to Chicago in 1892 and has practiced law here since that date.

He was the nominee of the Democratic party in 1906 for State Treasurer, and appointed City Attorney in 1911.

He is lecturer at Loyola University; member of Chicago and Illinois State Bar Association; the Chicago Law Institute; Lawyers' Association; Art Institute; the Iroquois Club, and of the City Club.

Prosecuting Attorney

JAMES S. McINERNEY

James S. McInerney was born in Chicago in 1864 and has lived here all his life. He was educated in the parochial schools; studied law at Chicago Kent College of Law, and was admitted to the bar. He has practiced law and been connected with the courts for twenty-four years. He was married to Rose M. Doonan in 1896, seven children being born to them, six of whom are living, four boys and two girls.

He was appointed Prosecuting Attorney in 1911.

He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, County Democracy, and the Irish Fellowship Club. Office, City Hall; residence, 5033 Washington boulevard.

Commissioner of Health

GEORGE BRIGHT YOUNG, M. D.

George Bright Young, M. D., Commissioner of Health, was born at New Orleans, La., May 12, 1860; educated at private schools and the University of Virginia, and took the degree of M. D. at the University of Maryland in 1887. He commenced as Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Public and Marine Hospital Service, January 30, 1890; passed Assistant Surgeon, May 25, 1894, and became Surgeon December 10, 1905.

He was appointed Health Commissioner of Chicago, June 6, 1911.

He is a member of the Vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Chicago; member of the Board of Managers of Butler Memorial House, Chicago; and member of the American Public Health Association, Association of Military Surgeons, and of the American Medical Association.

His clubs are: Union League, the City Club of Chicago, the Southern Club, the University Club, and the Chicago Athletic.

The City Physician

GEORGE J. SPENCER

George J. Spencer, City Physician, was born at Severance, Kan., December 21, 1876, son of Matthew and Bridget Spencer. He was educated in the public schools of Sedgwick, Colo., Chappell, Neb., and at Chicago, Ill., in 1898, where he has resided since that date. He was engaged in the motive power business until he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in this city, from which institution he graduated in 1905. He is medical examiner for the following named insurance societies: National Union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Switchmen's Union of North America. He received the appointment of City Physician from Mayor Harrison, April 17, 1911.

Civil Service Commission

HARMON M. CAMPBELL, President

Harmon M. Campbell, President of the Civil Service Commission, was born at Carbondale, Ill., October 14, 1867. He was educated in the public schools, the Southern Illinois Normal School, and at Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt. He came to Chicago in 1893 and entered newspaper work on the Inter Ocean. At present he is business manager of the Chicago Examiner. He married in 1899 Miss Grace Looker, of this city. On April 20, 1911, he was appointed Civil Service Commissioner by Mayor Harrison, and on April 22, 1911, was elected President of the Commission. Residence, 2244 Lincoln Park West.

ELTON LOWER

Elton Lower, member of Chicago Civil Service Commission, was born at Newcastle, Pa., 1871. He was educated at Northfield, Mass., and came to Chicago in 1889 and entered newspaper work. He served on the editorial staff of the Chicago Morning News, Evening News, Record, Chicago Times, Herald and other papers, and became political writer for the Evening News and later on for the Chicago Evening Post, with which paper he was connected fourteen years.

In 1901 he was appointed a member of the County Civil Service Commission and served as President until 1907, then resigned to accept appointment as a member of the Chicago Civil Service

Commission, of which he was elected President, May 6, 1907, continuing in that capacity until April, 1911.

JOHN J. FLINN

John J. Flinn, Civil Service Commissioner, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, July, 1874, son of John and Mary (O'Connell) Flinn. He was educated at National schools and Presentation Monastery College, Cork, and was connected with the engineering and artillery department of the British army. After coming to America he engaged in railroad work. He was elected secretary of the Brotherhood of Railroad Freight Handlers and Railroad Clerks in 1905 and still holds the position, and is a member of the United Irish Society. He was appointed Civil Service Commissioner in 1911. Office, City Hall.

ROBERT A. WIDDOWSON, Secretary

Robert A. Widdowson, Secretary of the Civil Service Commission, was born at Toronto, Canada, and educated in the public schools and Trinity College. He studied law and graduated in Toronto. In 1892 he came to Chicago and entered the office of Keep & Lowdon, and later on was associated with the firm of Prussing & McCulloch. For a number of years he was a reporter on the Chicago Journal. He was appointed Secretary of the Civil Service Commission by Mayor Harrison in May, 1911. Residence, 3716 Lake avenue.

General Superintendent of Police

JOHN McWEENY

John McWeeny, General Superintendent of Police, was born in Manistee, Mich., March, 1857. He was brought to Chicago in 1858 by his parents, who made a short stay here and then moved to Eau Claire, Wis. Four years later the family removed to a farm in Glencoe, Buffalo County, Wis., and there resided until 1880, when they came again to Chicago. In the years John was in Glencoe he worked on the farm and attended a public school. Since 1880 he has resided in this city. For a time he served under Pinkerton, the famous detective, and on August 12, 1885, was appointed upon the police force. In 1889 he was made a sergeant and assigned to the Detective Bureau. In 1900 he passed highest in an examination for lieutenant and was appointed Captain in 1905.

During the twenty-eight years of Superintendent McWeeny's service on the police force there were a number of interesting and difficult cases that may be cited. In 1898 he, with associates, uncovered the city water scandal and arrested the guilty operators. He caused the arrest, conviction and execution of the negro Walton, who killed Mrs. Lilian White Grant, and of Newcombe, who killed Sergeant Shine and a negro man and woman. R. E. Fennell, a noted hotel thief, was located by him in Baltimore and on his information was arrested and $9,000 worth of articles stolen in Chicago, Milwaukee and Kansas City were recovered. Stone, a murderer, was traced by him to London, England, where he was arrested and held for extradition by the United States Government. Jackson, an ex-convict, who with a hatchet had made assaults on citizens for the purpose of robbery, was arrested and proof furnished which sufficed for a life sentence.

On April 4, 1911, he was appointed General Superintendent of Police.

Assistant General Superintendent of Police

HERMAN F. SCHUETTLER

Herman F. Schuettler, Assistant General Superintendent of Police, was born in Chicago, July 14, 1861, son of Frank and Minna Schuettler. He left school at thirteen and served several years as machinist's apprentice and was for a time street car conductor. He joined the Police Department June 13, 1883; March 1, 1888, he was made Patrol Sergeant; April 18, 1888, was made a Lieutenant, and January 1, 1890, was promoted to a Captaincy, and made Captain under civil service rules February 1, 1898. From November 11, 1903, to November 11, 1904, he served as temporary Assistant Superintendent of Police, and was appointed permanently to the office after civil service examination, November 21, 1904. Office, City Hall.

Fire Marshal

CHARLES F. SEYFERLICH

Charles F. Seyferlich, Fire Marshal, was born in Chicago, September 29, 1851, and received his education in the public schools of the city, principally the old Kinzie, Ogden and Franklin, the last of which he attended until his thirteenth year, when he was compelled to go to work. His first job was with a firm of trunk

makers, where he continued for four years or so, and after that he was employed in several minor positions during short periods and before entering the service of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, where he worked as a machinist for nine years. The several years intervening between the time of his employment by the railroad company and his entrance into the Fire Department were occupied in filling one or two temporary positions of a mechanical nature. On June 22, 1877, he entered the Department as a truckman, and on August 18 of that year was sworn in as a regular member. He was promoted to a Lieutenancy June 1, 1881, but resigned his position December 15, 1882, and went to work for a sugar refining company, re-entering the Department April 1, 1883, as a truckman, and was promoted to Lieutenant August 4 of the same year and to Captain in May, 1887. On May 16, 1894, he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Fire Marshal and Chief of Battalion and assigned to the Fifth Battalion. On October 22, 1904, he was promoted to the rank of Third Assistant Fire Marshal; Second Assistant Fire Marshal, March 18, 1905; First Assistant Fire Marshal, July 10, 1906, and Fire Marshal and Chief of Brigade, December 27, 1910.

Board of Local Improvements

GEORGE A. SCHILLING, President

George A. Schilling was born in Baden, Germany, in 1850. His father was engaged in the revolutionary movement to establish a republic of Germany, and emigrated to America in 1858, settling in Ohio. In 1875 he came to Chicago and almost at once took part in progressive labor movements here. He was in Governor Altgeld's administration Secretary of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and as such compiled reports that were of wide interest and had circulation in many countries. In 1903 he was appointed by Mayor Harrison a member of the Board of Local Improvements and was retained by Mayor Dunne during his administration and chosen the board's President. In 1911 he was again appointed a member and elected President of the board.

He is a widower, residing at 6726 Loomis street with his sisters. He is a member of the Mutual Order of Protection and Women's Trade Union League.

CLAYTON F. SMITH

Clayton F. Smith, member and Vice-President of the Board of Local Improvements, was born in Chicago, April 4, 1875; educated

in public schools, Chicago, and business college, Benton Harbor, Mich. His career has principally been in the service of the city of Chicago, and for long in the Special Assessment Department. For twelve years he was Paving Inspector and afterwards a clerk in the various divisions of the Board of Local Improvements. He was appointed a member of the board on May 1, 1911, by Mayor Harrison. Residence, 866 N. Leavitt street.

FRANK RYDZEWSKI

Frank Rydzewski, member of the Board of Local Improvements, was born in Poland, January, 1868. He came to Chicago in 1885 and entered the public schools and also studied at private schools. He has been in active business for over twenty years, and for the past twelve years agent for the Fred Miller Brewing Company and until Mayor Harrison appointed him a member of the Board of Local Improvements. Residence, 7831 Bond avenue.

FRANK SIMA

Frank Sima, member of the Board of Local Improvements, was born in Bohemia, January, 1867. He came to Chicago in 1879 and was educated in the public schools and night schools. His first employment was with Armour & Co. and he continued with them for eleven years. Then he came to the service of the city as Inspector in the Street Department for three years, and afterwards was for fourteen years a Ward Superintendent. He was appointed by Mayor Harrison to his present position. Residence, 1321 W. Eighteenth street.

EDWARD J. GLACKIN, Secretary

Edward J. Glackin, Secretary to the Board of Local Improvements and Superintendent of Special Assessments, was born in Montreal, Canada, May 9, 1866, and came to Chicago in 1867. He was educated in St. Patrick's Academy and Chicago public schools. He was elected State Representative of the Seventeenth Legislative District for the 1904 term, and State Senator in 1906 and again in 1910. He introduced and was instrumental in having passed the bill establishing a Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium and providing an annual tax to maintain the same; the bill prohibiting minors from entering dance halls where liquors are sold; the bill abolishing fees in the Oil Inspector's office; the bill authorizing cities to purchase tax anticipation warrants; the municipal employes' pension bill, and the Saturday half holiday bill, etc., etc. Residence, 618 S. Morgan street.

City Business Agent

RICHARD J. REYNOLDS

Richard J. Reynolds, City Business Agent, was born in Chicago, January 13, 1865, and received a public school education. He commenced his early business life on the Chicago Board of Trade as a messenger boy. He later took a confidential position with the firm of Logan & Bryan, the largest bankers and brokers in the West, and was connected with this firm for seventeen years. He is married and has two sons, Dick and Jack, and resides at 2328 Cleveland avenue. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Iroquois Club and the County Democracy. He was appointed Business Agent by Mayor Harrison, April 17, 1911.

City Electrician

RAY PALMER

Ray Palmer was born in Sparta, Wis., in 1878. He was educated at the University of Wisconsin, but his studies there were interrupted by active service in the Spanish-American War with the Third Regiment of his State as Sergeant of Company L. At the close of the war he returned to the University and graduated from it in 1901.

His first position was with the J. G. White Company, New York City, as Assistant Superintendent in the installation of street lighting in Greater New York. The years 1902 to 1904 were spent in England for the same company. Returning to this country, he was employed the following two years as electrical engineer of the old Union Traction Company of Chicago. Resigning this position in 1906, he started a consulting electrical engineer's business in Milwaukee and Chicago. As consulting engineer he made a report on the water works system of Milwaukee in relation to its efficiency and the effect of electrolytic corrosion on the buried pipes. This was followed by a similar investigation of the underground metal work of Chicago, including besides pipes of all kinds, bridges, the steel structure of buildings and covered cables. He was appointed City Electrician at the beginning of the present administration.

Chief Smoke Inspector

OSBORN MONNETT

Osborn Monnett was born at Norfolk, Va., August 19, 1876, son of William Osborn and Helen Louise Monnett. He received

a grammar school education at Norwalk, Ohio, and passed his first four working years in the engine rooms of freighters on the Great Lakes. In 1901 he took up stationary engineering, studied analytical chemistry and worked as assistant chemist for the American Steel and Wire Company of Cleveland, O.; later he was operating engineer at the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway shop power house at Silvis, Ill.

In 1907 he was assistant editor of The Engineer magazine, Chicago; in 1908 associate editor of Power, New York, and later the Western editor and manager of that magazine.

He was appointed Chief Smoke Inspector in charge of the Department of Smoke, 1911. Office, City Hall.

Election Commission

CHARLES H. KELLERMAN

Charles H. Kellerman, President of the Election Commission, was born in Chicago, September 26, 1862, son of William and Friederecka (Verringer) Kellerman. He was educated at Lutheran parochial schools, and learned the machinist and toolmaking trades; went to Kenosha, Wis., and had charge of the mechanical department of the Chicago Brass Company at that place. He returned to Chicago in 1901 and started as designer and builder of special machinery, and became owner of the Charles H. Kellerman foundry. He is President of the United Societies and Leidertafel Vorwarts, and member of Fidelia, Harmonie and Chicago Sing Verein, Schwaben and Aschenbroedel Verein, Lincoln Turnverein, the Association of Commerce and of the Rotary Club. Residence, 1923 Hudson avenue.

HOWARD S. TAYLOR

Howard Singleton Taylor, Election Commissioner, was born in Staunton, Va., in 1846; was graduated from Burlington College, Iowa, in 1868, and from the Cincinnati Law School in 1881, where he took the first prize of the institution for the best essay on constitutional law.

Mr. Taylor came to Chicago in 1883, and has been actively engaged in the practice of law in Chicago ever since. He held the office of City Prosecuting Attorney of Chicago for ten successive years (1897-1907) under the administrations of Mayors Harrison and Dunne, and is now (1913) in the city public service as Election Commissioner.

Mr. Taylor is widely known as the author of poems, several of

which have reached a national reputation. Among these are "The Creed of the Flag," "Liberty Bell," "Jackson's Day," "Washington's Name," "The War Widow," "The First Battle," "Confessional," "The Man With the Musket" and "The Soldier of Peace."

ANTHONY CZARNECKI

Anthony Czarnecki, member of the Election Commission, was born in Posen, Poland, in 1878, and came to Chicago in 1886. He was educated in the public, parochial and high schools of this city, and early engaged in newspaper work. He was a member of the Chicago Daily News staff for fourteen years, and also worked on the old Chicago Record, Chicago Chronicle and the Chicago Journal. He is a member of the Press, the Hamilton, the Kosciuzke, the Pulaski and the Nameless clubs. He was appointed by Judge John E. Owens, December 7, 1910, a member of the Election Commission, as representing the minority party, the other two members being Democrats, and was reappointed December 7, 1912, for a term of three years. He married Miss Sabina Hahn, and lives as 2121 Hadden avenue.

WILLIAM H. STUART, Chief Clerk

William H. Stuart, Chief Clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners, was born October 4, 1874, in Paris, Edgar county, Ill., the son of William and Helen Charlesena Stuart.

He received his education in the public schools of Michigan, graduating from the Grand Rapids High School in 1893. He engaged in newspaper work in the Michigan city a short time, and in 1895 came to Chicago as a member of the Chicago Journal staff, and has resided in this city ever since. Up to 1911 he was engaged in newspaper work, his last newspaper work being as political editor of the Chicago American. He is married, and resides with his wife and family at 4505 Oakenwald avenue.

Mr. Stuart is a member of the Illinois Athletic Club, the Pistakee Bay Yacht Club, the St. Andrews Society of Chicago and the Michigan Society of Chicago.

Building Commissioner

HENRY ERICSSON

Henry Ericsson was born in Torp, Sweden, 1861; educated in the public schools, the Government College and the Stockholm Technical School. He came to Chicago in 1881 and engaged in the

contracting business, organizing in 1883 the firm of Henry Ericsson & Co.

He has constructed thirty-seven public school buildings and many large commercial buildings. He is a director of the Sheridan Trust & Savings Bank, and a director of the Swedish Engineers' Society. He is enrolled in the Builders' Association as member R. A., and a member of the Swedish, Srithiod, the Rotary, the Pistakee Yacht, the South Shore, the Builders' and Pistakee Country clubs. He was appointed Building Commissioner in 1911.

City Oil Inspector

JAMES A. QUINN

James A. Quinn, City Oil Inspector, was born at Worcester, Mass., January 22, 1856, and was educated in the Worcester public schools. He came to Chicago in 1880 and engaged in the retail hat business. He held office as City Sealer under two of Mayor Harrison's former administrations. He is Democratic Committeeman of the Twenty-first Ward; a member of the Democratic Executive Committee; has been on the Committee of Contests and Appeals for sixteen years, and for four years was chairman and is now chairman again. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the National Union, of the Royal Arcanum, the Junger-Mannerchoer and of the Schutzenverein.

Weights and Measures

PETER ZIMMER

Peter Zimmer was born at Chicago, April 1, 1860, son of Peter and Catherine (Berrin) Zimmer; educated at the district school, Palos, Ill., and the public schools of Chicago.

In 1874 he secured employment with the McCormick Reaper Company and went through various departments; was foreman and millwright, 1875-1886. Then he went with the W. W. Kimball Piano Manufacturing Company and continued with them until January, 1911.

He was custodian of the Criminal Court Building from January to April 11, 1911, and appointed head of the Department of Weights and Measures, April 11, 1911.

He is a member of Columbian Knights and Luxemberger Brunderbund, section 17. Office, City Hall.

City Collector

EDWARD COHEN

Edward Cohen was born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 13, 1864. He removed when a lad with his parents to Berlin, Wis., where he was educated in the public schools.

He owned a clothing store at Ashland, Wis., and conducted the business from 1883 to 1891. He was elected an Alderman in Ashland in 1887. In 1897 he went into the clothing business at South Chicago.

He was appointed City Collector by Mayor Harrison in April, 1911.

City Clerk

FRANCIS D. CONNERY

Francis D. Connery was born in Chicago, April 12, 1867; educated at St. Stephen's School and St. Patrick's Academy. He was employed first as clerk for Messrs. King & Bogle, coal merchants, 1883; next as clerk and cashier for Silver Creek and Morris Coal Company, 1884-9; then as clerk and assistant secretary to James W. Thatcher at Omaha, Neb., 1889.

He was dock superintendent at West Superior, Wis., 1890-91; traveling salesman, dock superintendent and purchasing agent for Peabody Coal Company, Chicago, 1892-1907, and purchasing agent for Miami Coal Company, 1907-09.

He was elected Alderman of the Twenty-eighth Ward in 1901, and again for the same ward in 1907. He was elected City Clerk in 1909, and re-elected in 1911.

He is a member of the Columbian Knights, K. O. T. M., K. of C., Irish Fellowship Club, of the Loyal Order of Moose, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and of the Illinois and I. A. C. Clubs.

City Treasurer

HENRY STUCKART

Henry Stuckart was born in New York City, November 6, 1853, son of Conrad and Margaret Stuckart, who brought him to Chicago in infancy. He was educated in the public schools. When just come of age he engaged in the house furnishing business, in which he has continued for the last thirty-seven years.

He was an Alderman from the old Sixth Ward in 1892-6 and from the present Fourth Ward in 1903-5.

He was Assessor for the South Town for four years, 1898-1902, and a candidate for the Board of Review in 1908. He was elected City Treasurer in 1911. Office, City Hall.

Superintendent of Track Elevation

FRANCIS J. OWENS

Francis J. Owens was born in Chicago, January 29, 1877, son of Patrick H. and Mary (Clark) Owens; educated at St. Patrick's Commercial Academy. He was with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company from 1894 to 1911; became Chief Clerk in the comptroller's office and auditor of the Continental Telegraph and Continental Express companies, both subsidiary to the railway company. He was appointed in 1911 by Mayor Harrison Superintendent of Track Elevation. Office, 1003 City Hall.

Board of Examining Engineers

HENRY A. ZENDER, President

Henry A. Zender, President of the Board of Examining Engineers, was born in Chicago, December 11, 1874, son of Lawrence and Mary (Reinberg) Zender. He was educated at the public and high school. For twelve years he was a partner in a firm of plumbers. In 1900 he was engaged as chief engineer of the Columbus Brewing Company, and was appointed to his present position in 1911. He is a member of K. C., C. O. F., H. A. and of the International and the National Association of Stationary Engineers.

ADOLPH W. JENCZEWSKY

Adolph W. Jenczewsky, First Vice-President of the Board of Examining Engineers, was born in Chicago, April 6, 1869, son of Alexander J. and Amelia J. (Stiebler) Jenczewsky, and was educated at the public schools. He was locomotive fireman three years, locomotive engineer two years, a member of the Chicago Fire Department eight years, and ran a hoisting engine until he was appointed to his present position. He is Vice-President of the Hoisting Engineers' Union.

WILLIAM FRANCIS MELICAN

William Francis Melican, Second Vice-President of the Board of Examining Engineers, was born in Chicago, August 13, 1861,

son of Martin and Margaret (O'Shea) Melican. He was educated at the Franklin School; was office boy with the Illinois Central Railroad Company and apprentice machinist in the I. C. shops and machinist for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the I. C. R. R. Company, 1889-1911. He organized the first Machinists' Union in Chicago, 1889, and now is president of Local 265 of International Association of Machinists. He is a member of C. O. F. and K. C.

Local Traction Expert

MICHAEL C. BUCKLEY

Michael C. Buckley, Traction Expert, was born in Ireland, 1862. He held for several years the position of motorman for the Chicago City Railway Company; organized street car men into a union in 1899; was elected President of the South Side Street Railway Union, and re-elected to the same office for eleven successive years; was Financial Secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Chairman of the Constitutional Committee, and a member of the Executive Board for eight years. When appointed Traction Expert he resigned all official labor positions.

Board of Examiners of Plumbers

CHARLES J. HERBERT

Charles J. Herbert, Master Plumber, member of the Board of Examiners of Plumbers, was born in Ireland, July 12, 1855. He came to this country with his parents in 1868 and located in Chicago. In 1877 he began working as a plumber and in 1880 began business for himself, and is today the head of the C. J. Herbert & Son Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Chicago Master Plumbers' Association and the City Club. He was appointed to his present position in May, 1909. Residence, 3438 W. Jackson boulevard.

WILLIAM J. PETRIE

William J. Petrie, Journeyman Plumber, member of the Board of Examiners of Plumbers, was born in Scotland in 1861 and came to Chicago with his parents in 1869. He began learning his trade as a plumber in 1877 in the shop of David Whiteford. He has held at various times the offices of President, Secretary and other responsible positions in the Chicago Journeyman Plumbers' P.

& B. Association, and is at the present time Treasurer of that organization. Previous to his present appointment to the Board of Examiners of Plumbers in May, 1909, he was a Plumbing Inspector for the city. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum and the North American Union. Residence, 7224 Ridge avenue.

Chief Boiler Inspector

MICHAEL J. RYAN

Michael J. Ryan, Chief Boiler Inspector, was born in the year 1859 in Charlestown, N. H., a place of historic interest. In the early colonial days it was an outpost known as Old No. 4 and at one time there was no settlement between it and Deerfield, Mass. The ruins of the old fort in which the settlers defended themselves from attack of the Indians may still be seen on the river bank. Lived there until eighteen years of age, attending public school. Went to Worcester, Mass., in 1877 and there learned the machinist business; lived in Massachusetts and New York until 1896, then came to Chicago; entered the city's service in 1901, took the first civil service examination for Boiler Inspector, February 25, 1904, and passed first on the list; served as Deputy Boiler Inspector until May 1, 1911, at which time was appointed Chief Inspector. Residence, 5506 S. Ashland avenue.

Superintendent of Streets

F. H. SOLON

F. H. Solon, Superintendent of Streets, was born in the township of Rutland, Kane County, Ill., on July 16, 1860, and came to Chicago in 1873. He was educated at the public schools of Kane County and the grammar and high schools of Chicago. He entered the public service of this city in 1893 in the Department of Public Works, and from time to time was advanced till he was placed at the head of the great Bureau of Streets.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Catholic Order of Foresters.

City Engineer

JOHN ERNST ERICSON

John Ernst Ericson, City Engineer and Chairman of City of Chicago Harbor and Subway Commission, was born in Stockholm

county, Sweden, October 21, 1858; educated at the Royal Polytechnic Institute, Stockholm. He was a bridge constructor in Stockholm, 1880, and came to the United States in 1881; was a resident engineer at St. Louis of the T. C. & St. Louis Railroad until April, 1882, and at the same time was a designer for Hopkins & Co., bridge builders. He was on the Government canal surveys of the Illinois and Mississippi canal, 1883. He was a draftsman in the City Hall, Chicago, 1884, and an assistant city engineer, 1886-9; was assistant chief engineer and designer of the $2,000,000 water works for Seattle, Wash., 1889-90; assistant engineer of the Sanitary District, Chicago, 1890-2, and assistant engineer of the tunnel works, etc., Chicago, 1892-3; first assistant city engineer, 1893-7, and city engineer, July 6, 1897.

He was a member of the Board of Local Improvements, July 1, 1903, to April 12, 1904, having leave of absence the while as city engineer. He is a member of the American Water Works Association, the American Society of Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and of the Western Society of Engineers. Was decorated by the King of Sweden in 1909 with the Royal Order of Vasa. He is a K. T., Shriner, and a member of the C. A. A. and Swedish Club.

Superintendent of Bureau of Water

W. J. McCOURT

W. J. McCourt, Superintendent of the Bureau of Water, was born in Chicago, September 19, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and pursued special studies thereafter. Prior to his entry into the city's service, January 1, 1908, he was employed as bookkeeper, plan estimator, superintendent of the work, contractor and special right-of-way agent for the Chicago Telephone Company.

ALDERMEN OF CHICAGO

(Some readers of this issue of the Chicago City Manual may require an explanation of the appearance of three Aldermen from the Second Ward and only one each from the Third, the Seventh and the Thirty-fifth wards, and three again from the Eighteenth Ward. This inequality of temporary representation came about as a result of the redistricting of the city into wards, December 4, 1911. Take, for example, the Second Ward—the new boundaries include the fixed residences of three Aldermen previously elected, but one of them was elected from the Third Ward

as formerly bounded. The seat of this one could not be taken from him, even though his Ward habitat was changed. So he appears with the other two Aldermen as representatives of the Second Ward, leaving but a single representative of the Third Ward, Alderman Mayer. In the same manner Alderman Helwig of the Seventh and Alderman Donahoe of the Thirty-fifth wards each appears without a colleague, while Alderman Healy of the Eighteenth gained a colleague. The law provides for seventy Aldermen, two for each of the thirty-five wards. The next election will restore the equality of representation.)

BIOGRAPHIES

First Ward

MICHAEL KENNA (Dem.)

Michael Kenna was born in Chicago, August 19, 1860, and educated at the public schools. He was first elected to the City Council in 1897 and has been re-elected every two years since that date. He is a member of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature, and on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service. Residence, 805 S. Michigan avenue.

JOHN J. COUGHLIN (Dem.)

John J. Coughlin was born at the corner of Franklin and Madison streets, Chicago, in the year 1860. He was educated at the Brothers & Jones School. His business is that of fire insurance, in which he has been engaged for the last fifteen years, with offices at 17 N. La Salle street.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1903, and every two years since that date he has been re-elected. He is a member of the Committee on Buildings and City Hall, on Health and on Water. Residence, 2032 Indiana avenue.

Second Ward

GEORGE F. HARDING, JR. (Rep.)

George F. Harding, Jr., was born in Chicago, August 16, 1868. He was educated in the Chicago public schools, at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at Harvard College, where he graduated in the class of 1891. He passed for the bar in 1893, but

never practiced. His business is in real estate, and he is President of the Chicago Real Estate Loan & Trust Company.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1905, and re-elected in 1907, 1909 and 1911. In such time he has been a member of all the more important committees. At present he is a member of the Committee on Finance, on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service and on Compensation. Residence, 2536 Indiana avenue.

ALBERT R. TEARNEY (Dem.)

Albert R. Tearney was born in Chicago in 1868, and educated in the public schools and at a business college. He commenced work by assisting in his father's brickyard. Early he was employed by the Grand Trunk Railway Company as clerk, and soon was promoted to a position in the claims department. For nine years he managed the sporting goods department of Siegel, Cooper & Co., of Roach & North and of Hillman's successively.

He was elected to the City Council, April, 1911, and is a member of the Committee on License, on Buildings and City Hall and on Health.

HUGH NORRIS (Rep.)

Hugh Norris was born in Chicago in 1869 and was educated in the public schools. He worked for two years at the Stock Yards and subsequently at a building trade; was Building Inspector in Mayor Swift's administration. He was elected Town Supervisor in 1901; was clerk in one of the county offices in 1903, and next was Deputy Bailiff in Judge Gibbons' Court.

He was elected to the City Council, April, 1912, and is a member of the Committee on License, on Health and on Water. Residence, 3638 S. Fifth avenue.

Third Ward

SI MAYER (Dem.)

Si Mayer was born in Chicago, July 14, 1871, and has lived here all his life. For the past fourteen years he was Secretary of the Police Department, serving under six Chiefs of Police and under different administrations.

He began business as cash boy in Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store. Later he attended Bryant & Stratton's Business College. For six years he was in the wholesale millinery business in the capacity of city buyer for D. B. Fisk & Co., and afterward in the real estate business with his father.

He was President of the Lake View Cycling Club; President of the North Star Wheelmen; President of the Bachelors' Bowlers; President of the Tuxedo Club, and Vice-President of the Associated Cycling Clubs when that organization had 60,000 members; member of the Regatta Committee of Columbus Yacht Club, and of the Metropolitan Club; played baseball for the Lincoln Park baseball team. He was referee of the Chicago road races in May, 1898; Chairman of the Peace Jubilee parade in October, 1898; member of the Ravishloe Golf Club, and winner of the President's cup in 1911.

He was elected Alderman in April, 1912. He is a member of the Council Committee on the Judiciary, State Legislation, and Elections and Rules, and of the Committee on Local Industries.

Fourth Ward

JOSEPH F. RYAN (Dem.)

Joseph F. Ryan was born in Chicago in 1872; educated at All Saints' Parochial School and St. Patrick's Commercial Academy. He was a plumber by trade, but met with an accident which compelled him to engage in other work. He secured a clerical position with the city as timekeeper in the Water Pipe Extension Division.

He was elected to the City Council in 1911; is a member of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, and on License. Residence, 524 W. Twenty-fifth place.

JOHN A. RICHERT (Dem.)

John A. Richert was born in Chicago, November 28, 1869. He attended St. Peter's Parochial School and a business college, and studied four years in Strassburg, Germany. Upon his return to Chicago he was employed at bookkeeping in one of the city banks from 1888 to 1897; since the latter date he has been in the real estate and insurance business, and Secretary of Halsted Street Safety Deposit Company.

For the last eight years he has been a member of the Chicago City Council. His first election was in 1904, his last in 1912. He is Chairman of the Finance Committee, and a member of the Committee on Local Transportation, and on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service, and by appointment of the Mayor he is Chairman of the Garbage Commission.

He is a member of the K. C., Catholic Foresters, N. A. U. R. A. Residence, 2603 S. Halsted street.

Fifth Ward

PATRICK J. CARR (Dem.)

Patrick J. Carr was born in Chicago, September 4, 1880, at 3619 Lowe avenue, in the Fifth Ward, where the family still live. He received a grammar school education at the De la Salle Institute, working at the same time as newsboy for the ward.

He was for five years an unloader of lumber vessels; is a member of the Unloaders' Union; a member of St. Brandon's Court, Catholic Order of Foresters; of the Northwestern Council, Royal Arcanum, of the Leo XIII Council, Knights of Columbus; the McKinley P. K. Camp, Modern Woodmen; the Young Men's Club, St. Agnes' Parish; of Division 27, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and of the Brighton P. K. Improvement Club.

He was elected to the City Council in 1911, the only candidate ever chosen from his ward, who was born in it; a ward that now comprises the same territory it has done for the past thirty years.

He is a member of the Committee on Local Industries, on Local Transportation, and on Buildings and City Hall.

CHARLES MARTIN (Dem.)

Charles Martin was born at Elizabeth Center, Saline County, N. Y., in 1856, and when a lad was two years in school there; in 1865 he came to Chicago and extended his education in the Holden School. He early went to work under a building master, and at length became a house builder for himself and others. Also for some years he was engaged in constructing city sewers.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1894, and was re-elected eight times; then he temporarily retired, and after four years was again elected and has been re-elected continuously up to now, thus having had altogether a service of fourteen years in the City Council. At present he is a member of the Health Committee and of the Special Parks Commission. Residence, 3635 Emerald avenue.

Sixth Ward

THEODORE K. LONG (Rep.)

Theodore K. Long was born in central Pennsylvania, 1858. He was educated in a classical academy at New Bloomfield, Pa., the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale and at the Yale Law School. As a young man he went to North Dakota, where from 1884 to 1886 he was State's Attorney for a group of counties west of the Missouri river, with headquarters at Mandan. Later he removed

to Minneapolis and became managing editor of the Evening Star, now the Evening Tribune, of that city. He came to Chicago in 1893 and located in Hyde Park, and engaged in the practice of law, becoming general counsel of the Illinois Life Insurance Company and other corporations. He retired from active practice about seven years ago.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1909 and re-elected in 1911. He is Chairman of the Committee on Bathing Beaches and Recreation Piers, of the Lake Shore Reclamation Commission, and a member of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, and on Local Transportation.

He is a prominent Mason, a member of the Union League, and of the Kenwood and the Hamilton Club, of which latter he is an ex-President. Residence, 4823 Kimbark avenue.

WILLIS O. NANCE (Rep.)

Willis O. Nance, aurist and occulist, was born in Illinois in 1871, and educated at the University of Michigan, Rush Medical College, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City. He graduated from Bellevue in 1893 and located in Chicago in that year. He spent two years in travel and study in Europe. He is a member of various medical societies, of the Men's Club of Hyde Park, of which he was President, 1907-8, and of the South Shore Country Club.

He was elected to the City Council in 1911 and re-elected 1912, and is Chairman of the Committee on Health, and a member of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, and on Track Elevation. Residence, 5213 Hibbard avenue.

Seventh Ward

JOHN H. HELWIG (Rep.)

John H. Helwig was born at Sturgis, Mich., in 1871, and there he received a public school and business college education. He came to Chicago in 1890 and settled in the ward where he has lived for twenty-two years. He was in the building business with his father until 1900, when he became Chief Record Writer in the Probate Court for five years, then a Deputy Sheriff one year, Assistant Special Right-of-Way Agent of the Sanitary District one year, Assistant Chief Clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners for eighteen months, and temporary Secretary of the Building Department for three months. He now is of the real estate firm of McKeown & Helwig.

He was elected to the City Council, April, 1912, and is a member of the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation and Rules, on Buildings and City Hall, and on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service. Residence, 7129 S. Chicago avenue.

Eighth Ward

JOHN R. EMERSON (Dem.)

John R. Emerson was born in Chicago in 1859; received a public school education, and graduated from the Dyrenfurth College. He was for twenty-seven years with the Illinois Steel Company at South Chicago as timekeeper and as cashier and auditor.

He was elected to the City Council in 1909 and re-elected in 1911. He is a member of the Finance Committee, of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, and on Track Elevation. Residence, 2665 E. Seventy-seventh street.

ERNEST M. CROSS (Rep.)

Ernest M. Cross was born in Germany in 1872, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. He first came to Chicago in 1882 and worked on a farm in Lansing, Mich., but finally settling in this city, he for some time was employed at car building; then he engaged in the grocery and meat business for twenty years, and next in the commission trade in South Water street.

He was elected to the City Council, April, 1912, and is a member of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature, on License, and on Water. Residence, 10200 Avenue L.

Ninth Ward

CHARLES E. READING (Dem.)

Charles E. Reading was born on a farm in Ontario, Canada, in 1864; received there a common school education. He came to Chicago in 1890, and located on a farm in West Pullman, and helped to lay out that part of the section when it was plotted. Then he went into the coal business for himself, and later contracted with the city to lay cinder sidewalks.

He was first elected Alderman in 1909 and re-elected in 1911, and is Chairman of the Committee on Compensation, and a member of the Track Elevation Committee.

He belongs to the Pullman Hospital Association and the South End Business Association and several fraternal societies. Residence, 11520 S. Michigan avenue.

EUGENE BLOCK (Dem.)

Eugene Block was born in Bromberk, Posen, Germany, in 1865, and educated at the Seminary in that place. He came to Chicago in 1881, and for eleven years was in the employ of the Pullman Car Company; then he engaged in the manufacture of inlaid veneers on his own account, a business which continues under the management of his son. From 1900 to 1906 he was President of the Burnside, Dauphin Park & Stony Island Improvement Company.

He was elected to the City Council in April, 1911, and re-elected in 1912, and is Chairman of the Committee on Local Transportation, and a member of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, and on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service. Residence, 9311 Evans avenue.

Tenth Ward

FRANK KLAUS (Dem.)

Frank Klaus was born in Bohemia in 1876. He came to Chicago in 1880 with his parents; received a common school education, and worked in a grocery store for his brother for four years, and three years in a machine shop. He played professional baseball five years, and was eight years in the saloon business.

He was elected to the City Council in 1911, and is a member of the Committee on Local Industries and on Buildings and City Hall. Resides at 1726 S. Center avenue.

FRANK J. VAVRICEK (Dem.)

Frank J. Vavricek was born in Baltimore, Md., May 12, 1865; educated at St. Prokopius and St. Stanislaus schools of that city. He came to Chicago in 1872 and found employment as a tobacconist; was himself established in the cigar business in 1882.

He was elected to the City Council in 1910 and re-elected 1912. He is a member of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service, and on License.

He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters, R. L., N. A. U., K. P., of the Pilsen Turners, the Saloonkeepers' Association, and of the White Feather Indian and Loper Pleasure clubs. Residence, 720 Loomis street.

Eleventh Ward

EDWARD F. CULLERTON (Dem.)

Edward F. Cullerton was born in Chicago, October, 1842, son of Edward and Catherine Cullerton; was educated in the parochial and public schools. He early had various lucrative employments and appointments, and in 1871, at the age of twenty-eight years, he was elected to the City Council and continuously re-elected thereafter until 1892; then he ceased temporarily to be an Alderman for four years, when he was a member both of the lower and upper house of the State Legislature. Again he was elected to the City Council in 1896, and has served in that body without intermission ever since. For long he was Chairman of the Finance Committee, and at other periods his chairmanships embraced many of the more important committees.

His last election to the City Council was in April, 1911, and at present he is member of the Committee on Health, on Local Industries, and of the Special Park Commission.

He is manager of the Economic Advertising Company, 97 Clark street. Residence, 1632 W. Twentieth street.

FRANK W. BEWERSDORF (Dem.)

Frank W. Bewersdorf was born in Germany, February 21, 1866. He was educated at St. Matthews' School, Chicago, and for a time worked as an iron moulder; was from 1884 to 1894 a policeman, and then a Deputy under Sheriff Barrett. He is proprietor of a restaurant, and was a member of the Democratic County Committee for fourteen years.

He was elected to the City Council in 1912, and is a member of the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, on Buildings and City Hall, and on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service.

He is a member of K. P., Policemen's Benevolent Association and Rosso Athletic Association.

Twelfth Ward

WILLIAM F. SCHULTZ (Dem.)

William F. Schultz was born in Chicago, July 27, 1879. He was educated at St. Michael's School, and when at the age of fourteen years was employed in the retail store of Marshall Field & Co. and with that firm he continued until he was elected an Alderman.

He was elected to the City Council in 1911, and is a member of the Committee on Local Transportation, on Local Industries, and of the Small Parks Commission.

He belongs to the Concordia League, and resides in W. Twenty-second place.

ANTON J. CERMAK (Dem.)

Anton J. Cermak was born in Bohemia, May 9, 1873, son of Anton and Catherine (Frank) Cermak. He was brought to America by his parents, who located at Braidwood, Ill., in 1874. He was educated at the public schools and in 1890 entered the coal and wood business, which for a number of years he conducted with success, and meantime took much interest in local, social and political affairs. He was elected in 1906 Secretary of the United Societies and Liberty League of Illinois, a position which he still holds. He has been since 1907 President of the Lawndale Building & Loan Association; is Financial Secretary and member of the Board of Directors of Chicago Sokol, the Bohemian Gymnastic Society of Chicago and President of the Twelfth Ward Guards.

He was a member of the 43d, 44th, 45th and 46th General Assemblies of Illinois.

He was elected to the City Council, April, 1909, and re-elected in 1911. He is Chairman of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, and a member of the Committee on Finance, and on License. Residence, 2532 S. Trumbull avenue.

Thirteenth Ward

THOMAS J. AHERN (Dem.)

Thomas J. Ahern was born at Kerry, Ireland, and was educated in the public and parochial schools. He came to Chicago in 1891 and found work as a street car employee and rose in that service, becoming an officer in the Street Car Union, and though now not so employed, he retains his union card. At present he is in the undertaking business at South Kedzie and Colorado avenues.

He was elected to the City Council in 1911, and is a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, on License, and on Health. Residence, 214 South Kedzie avenue.

FRANK McDONALD (Dem.)

Frank McDonald was born in Wisconsin in 1865, and with his parents came to Chicago in 1867. He received a grammar school education. For five years he was in a horseshoe-nail factory,

and afterwards gained distinction as a ball player. Later he was in the hotel business on West Adams street, and still later was connected with the City Water Department. He has resided in the ward he represents for fifteen years.

At the time of his election to the City Council, April, 1912, he was Assistant Chief Investigator in the City Attorney's office. He is a member of the Committee on Local Industries, on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature, and of the Special Park Commission. Residence, 2851 W. Congress street.

Fourteenth Ward

JAMES H. LAWLEY (Rep.)

James H. Lawley was born in Chicago, 1876. He was educated in the public schools and at the Illinois College of Law, from which he graduated. But instead of entering upon the practice of the law he devoted his activities to commercial pursuits.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1907 and was re-elected in 1909 and 1911. He is a member of the Finance Committee, of the Committee on Local Industries, and on Health. Residence, 1925 W. Chicago avenue.

J. EDWARD CLANCY (Dem.)

J. Edward Clancy was born in Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1871, and has since continuously resided in the home of his birth, No. 645 N. Wood street, where his parents settled some forty-five years ago. He received his early education in the public schools of his neighborhood. At the age of twelve he was compelled to work and remained with one business house over twenty years as a map artist. During this period he studied evenings under private instructors, entered the Law Department of the Lake Forest University and was admitted to the bar. Later he took up special courses with the Chicago Law School and Illinois College of Law and received the degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. In recent years he has been engaged in the practice of law.

Mr. Clancy was appointed by Mayor Harrison as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, May 1, 1911, and was active in trial work for the city of Chicago until nominated for Alderman, and elected April 2, 1912. He is unmarried and resides with one brother and two sisters; is a member of Marquette Council, Knights of Columbus, Past Regent of Columbian Council, Royal Arcanum, Past Consul of Grand Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, and member of Cook County Democratic Club. Residence, 645 N. Wood street.

Fifteenth Ward

HENRY UTPATEL (Rep.)

Henry Utpatel was born at Chicago, April 22, 1870, son of William and Mary (Scroeder) Utpatel, and received his education at the German Lutheran Parochial School, the Athenaeum, and the Chicago-Kent College of Law. His first employment was in a fire insurance office, and this led up to his connection for several years with the Germania Fire Insurance Company as bookkeeper. He read law at night, and upon his being admitted to the bar began the practice of the profession. His offices are in the Chamber of Commerce Building.

He was elected to the City Council in 1909 and re-elected in 1911, and is a member of the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, on License, and on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature.

He is a member of the Hamilton Club, Teutonia Maennerchor, Wicker Park Maennerchor, Chicago Quartette and Central Turnverein societies. Residence, 1141 Sacramento avenue.

ALBERT W. BEILFUSS (Rep.)

Albert W. Beilfuss was born in Pomerania, Germany, 1856. He came with his parents to the United States in 1868 and settled at Oswego, N. Y., where he learned the trade of printer. In 1876 he removed to Chicago and worked as a compositor until he became a member of the printing firm of Severinghaus & Beilfuss.

He was elected Alderman in 1896, and has been re-elected eight times. He is a member of the Finance Committee, on which he has served for eleven years, and a member of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, the Committee on Compensation, and Chairman of the Small Parks Commission.

In religion he is a Lutheran, and at the present time is engaged on measures looking to the founding and maintenance in Chicago of a Lutheran college.

Sixteenth Ward

STANLEY H. KUNZ (Dem.)

Stanley H. Kunz was born in Poland in the year 1861, and was educated in the public schools of that country. He early came to America and settling in Chicago, obtained employment with a brewing company, of which ultimately he was the manager. Later he engaged in the business of breeding and selling fine horses.

Taking an interest in politics, he aspired to a seat in the City Council and first in 1893 was elected to that office, and excepting one aldermanic term, when he was a member of the State Senate, has been re-elected every two years since 1892.

He is a mmeber of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature, on Health, and on Water. Residence, 1349 Noble street.

JOHN CZEKALA (Dem.)

John Czekala was born in Rosko (Poland), Germany, June 5, 1861. He came with his parents to America when he was seven years of age, to Salamanca, N. Y., where he attended the public school. He came to Chicago in 1872 and studied at St. Stanislaus school. He learned the currier trade and worked in one of the largest tanneries in Chicago for twenty years, and afterwards was for eight years in the saloon business. For four years he was a deputy coroner under John E. Traeger, and later a deputy sheriff under Michael Zimmer. Twice he was a candidate for County Commissioner.

He was elected to the City Council, April 2, 1912, and is a member of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves, Bridges, on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service, also appointed by Mayor Harrison on Track Elevation.

He is Past Regent of Michael Reese Council of Royal Arcanum, and member of St. Cecelia Society for twenty years, also member of St. Stanislaus choir for thirty years. He is a director of the Pulaski Building, Loan and Investment Association for twenty-three years, which has a capital of over a million dollars that he has invested in real estate. Resides with wife, two daughters and four sons, at 1857 Evergreen avenue.

Seventeenth Ward

LEWIS D. SITTS (Rep.)

Lewis D. Sitts was born in Caughdenoy, N. Y., July, 1861. He came in early youth to Chicago; here he was educated in the public schools. In 1878 he was connected with the firm of H. P. Stanley Company, commission merchants, and so continued till 1893, when he became one of the firm of Howland and Sitts. He was first elected Alderman in 1903, and has been elected every two years since that date.

He is a member of the Finance Committee, of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, and on Local Industries.

He is a member of R. L., A. F. & A. M. Residence, 1471 Grand avenue.

STANLEY WALKOWIAK (Dem.)

Stanley Walkowiak was born in Chicago in 1877. He began his education at St. Stanislaus Parochial School, was two years at Notre Dame University, graduated at St. Ignatius College in 1900, and at Chicago College of Law in 1903. He is a practicing attorney with an office in the City Hall Square Building.

He was elected to the City Council in 1911, and is a member of the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Election and Rules, on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, and on Buildings and City Hall. Residence, 1310 Cornell street.

Eighteenth Ward

JOHN J. BRENNAN (Dem.)

John J. Brennan was born in County Rexford, Ireland, in 1849. He was educated at Brothers' School, town of Elliscathy, and came to Chicago in 1868. At first he worked at the plastering business and until Frank Agnew became Sheriff of Cook County, who appointed him a Deputy Sheriff. Later he was in trade and also an operator in real estate. At present he attends only to his own realty interests.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1892, and with the exception of one Aldermanic term, which he omitted, to take his seat in the State Legislature, he has served as Alderman ever since. He is a member of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, on Health, and on Water. Office 4, 716 W. Madison street.

JOHN P. STEWART (Rep.)

John P. Stewart was born in Chicago, April 2, 1858, and educated at and graduated from Brown School, on Warren avenue, and then at Chicago High School.

He was for seventeen years with the Crane Company, and has been fourteen years in the cigar and tobacco business for himself at 105 W. Adams street. Has lived at 1937 Warren avenue forty-four years.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1906 and re-elected in 1908-10-12, and is a member of the Committee on Local Transportation, on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, and on Water.

He belongs to the Illinois Club, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Hamilton Club, and the Neighborly Club.

WILLIAM J. HEALY (Rep.)

William J. Healy was born in Chicago, May 26, 1871. He was educated in the public schools, at a business college, and in the Kent College of Law. He was a clerk in the Board of Review, a position he left to set himself up in the real estate business.

He was elected to the City Council in 1910 and re-elected in 1912. He is Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature, and a member of the Committee on Local Transportation.

He is a member of the Elks, the National Union, the Eagles, the Illinois Club, the Y. M. C. A., the Royal Arcanum and of Modern Woodmen.

Nineteenth Ward

JOHN POWERS (Dem.)

John Powers was born in Ireland, February 15, 1852. When he became of school age he studied at the public schools and the monastery in his native place till he was 20 years of age. In 1872 he came to Chicago and obtained employment as clerk in a retail grocery store. Later he was in the grocery business on his own account.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1888, and with the exception of one Aldermanic term, when he was a member of the State Senate, has been an Alderman ever since. He is a member of the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation and Rules, on Buildings and City Hall, and on Water. Residence, 1284 Macalister Place.

JAMES B. BOWLER (Dem.)

James B. Bowler was born in Chicago in the year 1876, and was educated in the public schools and at St. Patrick's Academy. He commenced business as a grocer's clerk, and continued in that vocation for four years, and later became celebrated as a professional bicycle rider. On retiring from that form of public life, he embarked in private business. The Ward he represents, he has lived in ever since he was born.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1909, and re-elected in 1911. He is a member of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, on License, and Bathing Beaches and Recreation Piers. Residence, 1223 Taylor Street.

Twentieth Ward

DENNIS J. EGAN (Dem.)

Dennis J. Egan was born at Chicago in 1873, and was educated in the public schools. When he was but just entered upon his majority, he was appointed a member of the City Library Board. He was in the employ for sixteen years of Edson Keith & Co., and of Gage Bros. & Co., both firms in the wholesale millinery trade. Next he took position as superintendent of agencies with a manufacturing company. In 1907 he was a member of the Illinois General Assembly.

He was elected to the City Council in 1907 and re-elected in 1909 and 1911. He is a member of the Committee on Finance, on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature, and on Water. Residence, 654 West 18th street.

HUGO L. PITTE (Dem.)

Hugo L. Pitte was born in Chicago, September 15, 1882. He was educated in the public schools, at the Armour Institute, and at the Illinois College of Law; from the two latter he graduated. Also he took the courses at the Lake Forest Academy and the Northwestern University Law School. He has lived in this City and in the Ward he in part represents all his life. He is a member of the real estate firm of Robert L. Pitte & Son.

He was elected to the City Council, April, 1912, and is a member of the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, on License, and on Bathing Beaches and Recreation Piers. Residence, 901 West Twentieth street.

Twenty-first Ward

ELLIS GEIGER (Dem.)

Ellis Geiger was born in Clay county, Florida, in 1879. He was educated in the high-school at Green Springs, the Normal school at De Funiak Springs, and at Stetson Law School, all of that state. He served as Alderman of Green Cove Springs, and as Superintendent of Schools for four years.

He came to Chicago in 1905 and for several years was employed by Wm. Hoyt in the real estate business. Later he became a member of the firm of Hoyt & Geiger at 111 E. Ohio street. Now his office is at 7 W. Madison street.

He was elected to the City Council in 1911, and is Chairman

of the Committee on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service, and a member of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, and on Bathing Beaches and Recreation Piers; and by appointment of the Mayor, Chairman of the Railway Terminal Commission; Chairman of the Special Committee on Municipal Lodging Houses; also Chairman of the Special Committee on Lake Michigan Yachting. Residence, 648 Lincoln Parkway.

JAMES F. BURNS (Rep.)

James F. Burns was born in Chicago, June 3, 1878; educated in the public and parochial schools of the city; graduated from the law department of Northwestern University in 1907, and was admitted to the bar the same year. He was appointed assistant corporation counsel in May, 1909, and elected in November, 1910, to the 47th General Assembly from the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District. He is a member of the law firm of Burns and Traub, Title and Trust Building.

He was elected to the City Council in 1912, and is a member of the License Committee, of the Committee on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service, and on Water.

Twenty-Second Ward

VICTOR J. SCHAEFFER (Dem.)

Victor J. Schaeffer was born in Rheims, France, October 7, 1882, and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, in the Spring of 1889; has lived here ever since. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of Chicago, and went to work at the age of thirteen and worked at various occupations until fifteen years of age, after which he took up the trade of woodworking.

In 1904 he was elected Constable of the North Town, and at the same time he entered into the real estate, and later in the plumbing, business. During a short part of this time he attended law school at the Illinois College of Law, in the evenings.

In 1911 he was appointed Chief Custodian of Vaults and Supplies in the Board of Election Commissioners' office. Was elected Alderman, April 2nd, 1912, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Alderman Herman J. Bauler, with whom he was intimately associated both in business and in public life.

He is married and lives at 1841 N. Halsted street, and at present is in the real estate business with an office in the Siebold building, 1854 N. Halsted street.

JOHN H. BAULER (Dem.)

John H. Bauler was born in Chicago, 1885, and educated at St. Michael's High School. He learned the trade of photo engraving and worked at it for some years; then set up a cigar store; and is now in the real estate business. He never held office or a political job until April 2, 1912, when he was elected a member of the City Council. He is a member of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, and on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules

He is a member of Casino A. P. Club and Trier, and the Mabhoenger Brunderbund Society. Residence, 515 North avenue.

Twenty-Third Ward

JACOB A. HEY (Rep.)

Jacob A. Hey was born at Dittengen, Germany, in the year 1868, and came with his parents to Chicago in 1872. He was educated here at the public and also at private schools. He early engaged, with his brother, in the grain, hay and coal business, with present offices at 2050 North Halsted street. He is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and of several benevolent societies and social clubs.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1907, re-elected in 1909, and again in 1911. He is a member of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, and on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature. Residence, 516 Center street.

JOHN KJELLANDER (Rep.)

John Kjellander was born in Sweden, in 1863, and received a public school and college education at Kristiansted, in that country. He came to America in 1889, and has lived near or in Chicago ever since; first he was a drug-store clerk at Paxton, Ill.; then himself conducted a drug store at Belmont avenue and Clark street; from 1889 to 1894 he was official druggist at the Dunning Institution, and for two years was an inspector under the Health Department. Next he was index clerk in the Recorder's office, and later the personal bailiff to Judge Chytraus for six years, and for eighteen months chief clerk in the registrar's department of the State Grain Inspection office. By appointment of Mayor Busse he was four years the City Sealer. He now is in the moving and storage business.

He was elected to the City Council in 1912, and is a member

of the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, on Buildings and City Hall, and on Water. Residence, 859 Buckingham Place.

Twenty-Fourth Ward

AUGUST KRUMHOLZ (Dem.)

August Krumholz was born in Dayton, Ohio, July 27, 1861. He received a common school education in Dayton and began work at the age of 14 as a boiler maker's apprentice; came to Chicago, March 18, 1886; was married on 6th of September, 1888, to Miss Lizzie Klepper of Chillicothe, Ohio, and has two children. For twenty-two years he owned and operated the Chicago Boiler Company, at 1662-4 Fullerton avenue.

He was elected to the City Council, April, 1906, and re-elected in 1909 and 1911, and is a member of the Committee on Finance, on Local Industries, on License and on Compensation.

He is a member of Lake View Lodge No. 774 A. F. & A. M., Lincoln Park Chapter No. 177 R. A. M., Garden City Lodge No. 145 K. of P., Court Clybourn No. 34 United Order of Foresters, Council National Union, and Socaler Turn-Verein.

JOHN HADERLEIN (Dem.)

John Haderlein was born in Germany, March 25, 1867; was educated in the public schools of that country, and in evenings schools in the United States. He came to Chicago in 1886 and began as lineman on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad. Next he was employed by Wacker & Birk, brewers, and now is owner of a buffet and restaurant business, which he has conducted for twenty-two years.

He was Superintendent of the Twenty-fourth Ward in 1909, and elected Alderman in 1910 and re-elected in 1912. He is a member of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature, and of the Small Parks Commission.

He is a member of Arion and Windthorst Mannerchors, and the Schwaben Verein.

Twenty-Fifth Ward

HENRY D. CAPITAIN (Rep.)

Henry D. Capitain was born in England, 1862; was educated in Germany; and came to Chicago in 1879; is president of the

Western Leather and Manufacturing Company. He was instrumental in organizing the old village of West Ridge, and the Ridge Avenue Park District, and served as clerk, trustee and treasurer at various times. He was school trustee in the old village of Rogers Park, and president of Rogers Park Improvement Association several terms, and now is vice-president of the Ways and Means Committee of the North Shore Improvement Association.

He was elected to the City Council in 1911 and is a member of the Committees on Local Transportation, and Gas, Oil and Electric Light, and of the Special Park Commission. Residence, 5544 Kenilworth avenue.

CHARLES M. THOMSON (Rep.)

Charles M. Thomson was born in Chicago, February 13, 1877. He received his education in the Chicago Public Schools, the Chicago Manual Training School, the Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania, and the Northwestern University Law School, Chicago. He was admitted to the bar at Chicago, June, 1902, and has been engaged in the general practice of law in Chicago ever since his qualification.

He was elected to the City Council in April, 1908, and reelected in April, 1910, and in April, 1912. He is Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and City Hall, and member of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, and of the Committee on Water.

He is a member of the City Club and of the Hamilton Club.

Twenty-Sixth Ward

WILLIAM F. LIPPS (Rep.)

William F. Lipps was born in Massillon, Ohio, March 2, 1867; educated in public schools in Tuscarawas and Stark counties; did general farm work while in the country. Later he was grocery clerk at Canton, Ohio; and coming to Chicago in 1885, in 1886 he entered the employ of the Deering Harvester Co. and remained with them for ten years, advancing from clerk to the head of a department. He now is in the fraternal insurance business.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1895, and has served continuously as such ever since. He is a member of the Committee on Local Transportation and Committee on Compensation.

He is a member of the Royal Arcanum, National Union Co., Columbian Knights, Daughters of Columbia, and A. F. & A. M. Residence, 2180 Wilson avenue.

GEORGE PRETZEL (Rep.)

George Pretzel was born in Germany, April 1, 1866; educated in the German public schools.

He came to Chicago in 1882. He has been in the stone business since 1892, and was secretary and treasurer of the Phoenix Stone Company, and of the National Stone Company. He is now part owner of the firm of Fisk and Pretzel in this city.

He was elected to the City Council, April 2, 1912. He is a member of the Committee on Local Industries and of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature.

He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and has been secretary, for the State of Illinois, of the United Order of Foresters for the past twelve years.

Twenty-Seventh Ward

JENS N. HYLDAHL (Dem.)

Jens N. Hyldahl was born in Denmark in the year 1871; came to Chicago when fifteen years of age, where he has lived ever since. He acquired his education chiefly by night study.

He was in the Rock Island railway freight house and office for eight years, and four years with the Western Railway Weighing Association and Inspection Bureau.

He was secretary to the Corporation Counsel, 1903-7, and elected Alderman in 1911. He is a member of the Committee on Local Transportation, of the Judiciary, State Legislation, Election and Rules, and of the Buildings and City Hall Committee.

He is a member of the Masonic Order, and belongs to the Chapter and Commandery; Order of the Eastern Star, Royal League, Royal Arcanum, K. P., Danish Society Walhalla and the Improved Order of Heptasophs. Residence, 2448 Monticello avenue.

FRANK J. WILSON (Dem.)

Frank J. Wilson was born in Chicago, Nov. 19, 1874; educated at the Dore public school and at St. Patrick's Commercial Academy, where he graduated in 1890. His first business connection, 1890, was with Reid, Murdoch & Company, as accountant; his next was with Morris & Company, 1894; with the Goodrich Transit Company in 1896. At the present time he is a member of the firm of Wilson & Weren, dealers in real estate.

He served two terms in the Legislature, and was elected Alderman in 1910 and re-elected in 1912. He is a member of the Finance committee, of the Committee on Local Industries, and Chairman of the Committee on Water.

He is Past Chancellor, Irving Park Council, and member of K. C., Catholic Order of Foresters, of the Royal Arcanum, and of the Grayland Club. Residence, 5153 Montrose avenue.

Twenty-Eighth Ward

HENRY E. LITTLER (Rep.)

Henry E. Littler was born in Davenport, Ia., in 1871; received his education in the public schools of that city; and came to Chicago in 1886. His first business engagement here was with the company he now practically owns—the Chicago Pie Company, which has connections throughout the city. Other business concerns from time to time have had his attention, and for sixteen years he was treasurer of the Enterprise Building & Loan Association.

He was first elected to the City Council in 1909, and was re-elected in 1911. He is chairman of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, and a memeber of the Committee on Buildings and City Hall, and on Water. Place of business, 121 Ann street; residence, 2505 N. Washtenaw avenue.

CHARLES TWIGG (Dem.)

Charles Twigg was born in Derby, England, March 3, 1855. At ten years of age he with his parents, came to America and settled in Needham, Mass. He was educated at Massachusetts public schools, and by private instruction, and removed to Chicago in 1885. At first he was employed by the Common Sense Truss Co., and afterwards for sixteen years he was with Sharp & Smith in the surgical instruments line.

He was elected to the City Council in 1910 and re-elected in 1912 and was in 1911 Chairman of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light—which position, at the general assignment to committees, April, 1912, he renounced and took a lower place on the same committee; he also is a member of the Committee on Finance, and on Local Transportation.

He is president of Jefferson Lodge No. 20 of Columbian Knights. Residence, 259 Pleasant Place.

Twenty-Ninth Ward

FELIX B. JANOVSKY (Dem.)

Felix B. Janovsky was born in Bohemia in 1880; educated at grammar school in his native place, and in evening schools and Business College in Chicago, where he arrived in 1895. He learned the printers' trade, and became the owner of a job printing office which he managed for seven years, and in which business he is now engaged.

He was elected to the City Council in 1911, and is a member of the Committee on License, Gas, Oil and Electric Light, and Chairman of the Select Committee on Track Elevation.

He is a member of the Board of Supreme Trustees of Bohemia Benefit Association, Royal Arcanum, National Union, Bohemian Sokol Pokrok, Chicago Plan Commission, Real Estate and Bankers' Club, Phy-Ki Club, Red Feather Indian Club, Member of Cook County Central Committee, and director and vice-president of the Peoples' Fuel and Supply Company. Residence, 1824 West Forty-seventh street.

FRANK McDERMOTT (Dem.)

Frank McDermott was born in Chicago in 1877. He was educated at the public and parochial schools, and secured employment with Nelson Morris & Co. in their beef department for a number of years, and afterwards was engaged by the Anglo-American provision Packing Co., whose employment he left to take the position of foreman for Gahan and Byrne on drainage canal work.

He was elected to the City Council, April, 1910, and re-elected in 1912, and is a member of the Committee on Local Industries, on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature, and on Health. Residence, 1552 West Fifty-fifth street.

Thirtieth Ward

MICHAEL McINERNEY (Dem.)

Michael McInerney was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in 1855. He was educated in the public schools of Killownon, and came to Chicago, June 15, 1872, and worked for a few years at the Stock Yards. Later he was in the livery and undertaking businesses for several years, and next was interested in a brick yard.

He served for nine years as member of the Board of Education, District No. 2, of Hyde Park and Lake, and was collector of the Town of Lake for two years. He was for two terms a mem-

ber of the General Assembly of the State, and now is in his fifth term as member of the City Council. He is a member of the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service, and on Health.

In 1880 he was married to Katherine Heffernan, by whom he has five children. Residence, 4541 Lowe avenue.

JOSEPH A. SWIFT (Dem.)

Joseph A. Swift was born at Kenosha, Wis., in 1870, and there received a high school education. For some years he was a clerk and bookkeeper in a farm-machinery store. He came to Chicago in 1887 and took a position in the rolling mill of the Chicago Brass Company. Next he was in the employ of the International Packing Company as weighmaster and assistant timekeeper and general clerk. He now is in business with his brother on their joint accounts.

He was elected to the City Council in 1912, and is a member of the Committee on Streets and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature, on Building and City Hall, and on Water. Residence, 5428 South Halsted street.

Thirty-First Ward

JAMES A. KEARNS (Rep.)

James A. Kearns was born in Ireland in 1875, and was brought by his parents to Chicago when he was five years old; here he has lived ever since. He was educated in the parochial schools, the Athenaeum evening school, and the Chicago Kent College of Law, from which he graduated with honors.

Entering for a time into business, he held successive positions in the offices of Collier's publications, in the auditor's office of the Chicago and Erie railway company, and with the Title and Trust company. Meantime he continued at the study of the law, and upon being admitted to the bar, he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1909 he was chief trial investigator in the office of the City Attorney.

He was elected to the City Council in 1909, and re-elected in 1911. He is a member of the Committee on Finance, on Gas, Oil and Electric Light, and on Track Elevation. Residence, 5510 Lafayette avenue.

HENRY P. BERGEN (Dem.)

Henry P. Bergen was born in Chicago in 1869, and received a public school education. He had responsible employment in

various commercial houses, until he formed his present connection in the insurance business, a connection that has lasted for nineteen years.

He was elected to the City Council in 1909 and re-elected in 1911. He is a member of the Committee on Local Transportation, on Local Industries, and of the Special Park Commission. Residence, 6252 Ashland avenue.

Thirty-Second Ward

ALBERT J. FISHER (Rep.)

Albert J. Fisher was born in Granville, Ill., in 1855, and came to Chicago in 1865. He was educated here and graduated from the old Chicago University. Thirty-five years of his life in Cook County were passed in the Town of Lake, now a part of the city, and in which is the Thirty-second Ward. For four years he was president of the Republican Club of this Ward. He was first elected to the City Council in 1906 for one year, and re-elected in 1907, 1909 and 1911.

He is Chairman of the Committee on Local Industries, and member of the Committee on Local Transportation, the Track Elevation Committee, and of the Committee of Committees. By appointment of the Mayor he is a member of the Municipal Lodging House Commission and the Fire Prevention Bureau Commission. Also he is a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Plan Commission, and of the Freight Handlers' Strike Committee.

He belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arcanum, Royal League, Sons of American Revolution, and the State Historical Society. Residence, 219 West Seventy-second street.

MELVILLE H. HOLDING (Dem.)

Melville H. Holding was born in Kentucky in 1857, and educated in that state. He came to Chicago in 1887 and engaged with Sprague, Smith & Co. in the glass business for twenty years; after which for five years he was in the same business on his own account. He was oil inspector in the present Mayor Harrison's third term, and according to the Mayor's requirement he conducted the office on a salary instead of fees basis.

He is in the first year of his first term as Alderman, and is a member of the Committee on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, and on Streets

and Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature. Residence, 9716 Longwood avenue.

Thirty-Third Ward

IRWIN R. HAZEN (Rep.)

Irwin R. Hazen was born in Beaver County, Pa., July 29th, 1869. At early age his parents moved to Columbiana County, Ohio. He was raised on a farm, and received his early education in the country schools and at Mt. Hope Academy, Rogers, Ohio. He made his way through college by teaching, graduating with the class of 1893 at the Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio. He then took up the study of law, and graduated from the law department of the Ohio Northern University in 1896. Coming to Chicago in 1897, he associated himself with Judge Charles N. Goodnow in the practice of law. He is now the Senior member of the law firm of Hazen, Penwell & Peifer with offices in the Chicago Title & Trust Building. He was elected to the City Council from the Thirty-fifth Ward in 1911. In the redistricting of the Wards, Austin became a part of the new Thirty-third Ward, which Ward he is now serving as Alderman.

He is a member of Committees on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, and Harbors, Wharves and Bridges.

He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, Chicago Association of Commerce, Siloam Commandary, K. T. Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Cicero Chapter, R. A. M., Oak Park Council, R. & S. M., Austin Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Austin Park Lodge, I. O. O. F., Columbia Tent, K. O. T. M., Pinzon Lodge, Order Columbian Knights, Uinta Tribe, Order of Red Men, U. S. Grant Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Moreland Lodge, M. W. A., North Western Council, North American Union, Oaks Club of Austin. Residence, 5809 Midway Park, Austin.

GEORGE H. BRADSHAW (Rep.)

George H. Bradshaw was born in Liverpool, England in 1857. His parents and family came to America in 1860 and settled on a farm in Mitchell County, Iowa. He was educated at the public schools and at the Metropolitan Business College, where he took the full course, including bookkeeping in all its forms, and commercial law.

In 1875 he came to Chicago and took position as accountant in the Wells Glass Co., of which he became the manager, and ultimately vice-president and treasurer. In 1891 he was made manager also of the Hooker Co.

Having his home in the town of Jefferson, he was elected for two years collector of the town. He was elected to the City Council, April, 1912, and is a member of the Committee on License, and on Health. He resides at 651 Washington boulevard.

Thirty-Fourth Ward

WILLIAM F. RYAN (Dem.)

William F. Ryan was born in Chicago in 1868, and received his education at the public schools. He began work as an errand boy for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, remaining in their employ for a period of 22 years, during which time he was promoted from place to place until he became general stationer for the entire system of the road. While employed with the railroad company he studied law, attending the evening classes of the Chicago College of Law, and was admitted to the bar in 1896, receiving the degree of L. L. B. from the Lake Forest University. Immediately upon his graduation he entered into the practice of law, in which profession he remained until 1900, when he again entered the service of the Rock Island Railway Company as general stationer, holding that position until 1904, when he became secretary and treasurer of the Ryan-Faulkner printing company.

He was elected to the City Council in 1909 and re-elected in 1911; is chairman of the Committee on License, and a member of the Committees on Finance, Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, and on Compensation.

He belongs to the Royal Arcanum, North American Union, Catholic Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America, Knights of Columbus and Royal League, and is state Chief Ranger of the Catholic Order of Foresters for the Illinois jurisdiction, and past master of the Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the Ben Franklin and the Chicago Athletic Clubs.

JOHN TOMAN (Dem.)

John Toman was born in Bohemia in 1876, and came to Chicago in 1882. He was educated at the public schools, and early began service at the public library. In 1892 he was transferred to the circulating department, and in 1894 to the stations' department, which is in charge of all sub-stations, and where he is third in rank among the employes.

He was elected to the City Council, April, 1912, and is a member

of the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, on Streets, Alleys, Taxation and Street Nomenclature, and on Schools, Fire, Police and Civil Service. Residence 4141 West Twenty-first Place.

Thirty-Fifth Ward

JAMES DONAHOE (Dem.)

James Donahoe was born at Huntley, Ill., in 1866, and was educated in the public schools of that town, and at St. Viateur's College. He has lived in Chicago for twenty-eight years, and nine years in his ward. He is a lawyer, and has been in the general practice of his profession for the last sixteen years, with an office at 1606 Ashland Block.

He was elected to the City Council in 1910, and re-elected in 1912, and is Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, and a members of the Committee on Local Transportation, and on Track Elevation. Residence, 4035 West Polk street.

SIXTEEN ANNEXATIONS TO THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The total area of the City of Chicago, at the date of the city's birth, March 4, 1837, was 10.635 square miles.

The area of the first extension of Chicago territory, Feb. 16, 1847, was 3.375 square miles, and its population was 1,075.

The area of the second extension, Feb. 12, 1853, was 3.988 square miles, with a population of 14,549.

The area of the third extension, Feb. 13, 1863, was 6.284 square miles, with a population of 2,187.

The area of the fourth extension, Feb. 27, 1869, was 11.38 square miles, with a population of 18,839.

The area of the fifth extension, May 16, 1887, was 1.000 square mile, with a population of 5,980.

The area of the sixth extension, April 29, 1889, was 7.15 square miles, with a population of 15,000.

The area of the seventh extension: 1. Part of Town of Cicero, viz: The east ½ of sections 4 and 9, township 39 north, range 13, east of principal meridian—1.000 square mile, with a population of 1,000. 2. The City of Lake View, 10.408 square miles, with a population of 52,000. 3. The Town of Jefferson (except sections 25 and 36, previously annexed), 29.530 square miles, with a population of 10,000. 4. The Town of Lake, 36.000 square miles, with a population of 72,000. 5. The Village of

Hyde Park, 49.132 square miles, with a population of 85,000. These extensions, July 15, 1889, brought into the city a population of 220,000, and 126.070 square miles of additional territory.

The area of the eighth extension, April 1, 1890, was 1.773 square miles, with a population of 2,000.

The area of the ninth extension, May 12, 1890, was 2.899 square miles, with a population of 1,500.

The area of the tenth extension, Nov. 4, 1890, was 4.603 square miles, with a population of 3,767.

The area of the eleventh extension, April 7, 1891, was 0.981 square miles with a population of 1,000.

The area of the twelfth extension, April 4, 1893, was 3.875 square miles with a population of 2,955.

The area of the thirteenth extension, Nov. 7, 1893, was 2.125 square miles, with a population of 1,000.

The area of the fourteenth extension, Feb. 25, 1895, was 1.000 square mile, with a population of 600.

The area of the fifteenth extension, April 4, 1899, was 3.500 square miles, with a population of 10,500.

The area of the sixteenth extension, Nov. 8, 1910, was 0.6875 square miles, with a population of 543.

The total area added to the City of Chicago by these several annexations was 180.6905 square miles.

The amount of population so acquired by the City, was 301,495.

THE MAKING OF STATE STREET

Even to the average elderly settler in Chicago, it seems that State street must always have been here; and so indeed it has from a very early time, but not in its present width at any part of it. Originally, like the river, it was less than half as broad as it is now; and for many years it was but little used for any traffic purpose. From about Madison street south, as late as 1858, it was largely uninhabited, only a German settlement numbering a few hundred souls occupying it, north of Twelfth street and south of Jackson street. All the distance above Madison street to Randolph was dotted at irregular intervals with frame houses and stores, the most of them of two stories. No north and south thoroughfare at the time, nor indeed for some years afterwards, was less promising to lot-holders and purchasers, than was State street. Down to the time of the surprising shifting, in 1845, of a single store—J. V. Farwell & Wadsworth's—from Lake street into State street, property on Randolph and Lake streets, and

even on North Clark street, was a better investment than realty south of Randolph street. Wells, now Fifth avenue, La Salle, Clark, and Dearborn streets, all pointed to nowhere. The Michigan City Road, then scarcely had gotten used to its ambitious new name, Michigan avenue; and the only other thoroughfare that pointed to somewhere, was the Vincennes Road, which on the map ended at Cottage Grove, but really extended up to Randolph street, by a road or trail that long ago was lost in a forest of buildings. It was over this road that so much of merchantable produce as Indiana in the earliest days supplied to Chicago, came in. As late as 1858 the east and west streets, north of Adams and up to Washington street, showed only scattered dwelling houses, with a few small stores or shops, and supplied extremely little traffic to State street.

State street was laid out as 60 feet wide from Madison street to the Chicago river by a subdivision known as Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, formerly the territory known as Fort Dearborn Reservation. This subdivision was acknowledged and filed for record by the Secretary of War, J. R. Poinsett, on June 17, 1839, by his agent and attorney, Mr. Borcherd.

An act of the Illinois Legislature approved and in force on March 3, 1845, provided that a strip of land 60 feet wide from the east side of a certain section, be set off and declared a public highway, and a part of State street in the City of Chicago. This for that time made the street to be 60 feet wide down to Madison street. Such was its width when Potter Palmer first bought lots and blocks upon it. But before his more extensive purchases were made, or before many knew of them, he had effected an agreement with the city authorities to have the street widened by another 60 feet, and so to make the entire width 120 feet. This ultimately was done by condemning a strip on the west side of the street, and then setting back the buildings to the new line. Next, in 1870, by order of the City Council, the street between Madison and Jackson streets, was widened from 73 to 100 feet, by condemning 27 feet along its east side. Damages were awarded the owners and an assessment of benefits was made. Redmond Prindiville, then a member of the Board of Public Works, had charge of the improvement. In this locality Mr. Palmer had made large purchases, and in 1871, when the great fire befell, he had a fine hotel just ready to be opened to the public, on the west side of State street, nearly opposite to the present Palmer House. Again, in 1875, the street was widened from Jackson to Harrison street, by taking 27 feet of land on its east side. It is remembered that there were not many buildings on this 27 foot stretch of ground, and as the lots were very deep,

all structures were moved back without much expense. Those who owned brick buildings were in part compensated for any injury done them in the moving. In 1875 the street was widened from Harrison to Twelfth street, from 73 to 100 feet by taking 27 feet off the abutting property, on the east side. Mr. Prindiville had this job too; the owners that were affected, resisted and went into the courts, where they were defeated, except in a few cases in which they secured higher damages than had been offered. The next widening, that from Twelfth to Thirty-ninth street, in 1879, occurred under the then just constituted Department of Public Works, Mayor Heath acting as his own Commissioner. Down to Twenty-second street, 27 feet were taken off the east side, and from that point to Thirty-ninth street, 34 feet were so taken. There were almost no buildings to be moved back, and no question arose either of benefits or damages. Further than to Thirty-ninth street there is no need to go.

It was the hope of Potter Palmer to have State street become the commercial Broadway of Chicago, not less brilliant than the Broadway of New York City, and he laid his plans accordingly. His large purchases of blocks and lots on the street—at one time he was reported to be the owner of half a mile of its frontage—simply proved his confidence that his expectations some day would be realized. And when the building of great mercantile houses was concertedly begun upon the street and continuously prosecuted, other capitalists began to share in Mr. Palmer's views and they likewise bought parcels and squares, thus producing the effect on the real estate market of enormously increasing land values there.

For a short time there was doubt in some minds whether State street or Wabash avenue had the better chance to become as another Broadway; but the great fire of 1871 settled the question for that, if not for all, time. After that calamity, up to now, but few indications of rising architectural magnificence have been seen on Wabash avenue. But yet it has to be said that State street is as little like the Broadway that is used for comparison, as it is possible for any thoroughfares to be. For a few blocks south of Randolph street, the east side of State suggests Regent street, London, and the west side suggests "Cheapside" of the English metropolis. And, as was the case in the middle 'forties, when the merchants and other prophetic business men began to leave Lake street for State, so now many of this class of operators are leaving State street and opening out on Michigan avenue. But still Chicago is without its "Broadway" or the sure prophecy of one. Michigan avenue indeed has a shopping section, a few blocks long, which is more like the Rue de la Paix,

Paris, than any other; and south of this short section a variety of stores and shops are successively appearing as far down as Twenty-second street, but nothing is of a settled character.

While mentioning these favored streets, it should not be thought a far cry to two other of the city's business quarters, Milwaukee avenue, and North avenue, and Halsted street. For very fact, Milwaukee avenue is much like what, but a few years ago, the New York Broadway was from the Battery up to Madison Square. Halsted street is a good second; and North avenue is fast becoming noted for its business houses, and its attractive displays of merchant's wares and fabrics.

From all which it seems certain a business thoroughfare, of whatever name it may have, for Chicago, and which for splendor and rush will be comparable to the world-renowned streets of some other great cities, must be a development out of future time.

UP FROM ROPE FERRY TO HIGH BRIDGE

"Shall not cross the bridge till I come to it," is an old saying. And "Shall not cross the ferry till I come to it," has equal significance where ferries are. Like prudence may be observed here and now, while in this writing we are expecting, so to speak, to arrive at one and the other of these means of crossing Chicago's unfordable stream, that was used in the long ago. Let us before arriving look at the hither and thither side of the river below "the forks" (above, it is now, as shown by the direction of the flow), and note some of the changes upon both sides in the time prior to the Great Fire of 1871. We then may hastily review a number of objects and happenings that are floating in one's own memory, restricted as it is to the middle period in the past life of the city, on in the memories of some still-living old timers who date from the city's first decade.

One who became a resident of Chicago in the year 1858, or near around that date, was in point of time only five years more distant from the massacre on Aug. 15, 1812, than is one to-day from the great fire of 1871. Owing to the historical sense and public spirit of Dr. Otto Schmidt and Miss Caroline McIlvaine, both prominently connected with the Chicago Historical Society, the one hundredth anniversary of the massacre was commemorated last August, in a manner which revived much interest, in the minds of many citizens, in the happenings and events that preceded or accompanied the founding of the future town and city at the foot of Lake Michigan, and which in history still testify to the reso-

lute character of the pioneer inhabitants. And more recently than the ceremony of commemoration, there was a cinematographic presentation, in the Historical Society's building, of the tragedy of the massacre, the scenes and incidents in which were true to authentic accounts that are among the society's invaluable treasures. This exhibition set many people to talking once more on the so awful occurrences of a hundred years ago.

A little earlier than 1858, were heard oral descriptions by some who had them from the quivering lips of sufferers from that onslaught of savages, and who miraculously survived. So do men and women of the present time get frightful stories direct from some who actually witnessed, and hardly escaped out of, the greatest conflagration in history. And similarly, to cast a glance a little further back, did the dwellers here in 1858 or thereabouts, gain graphic accounts of early Chicago society, and eloquent verbal descriptions of society's homes, and the places of business of those who supported them. Parts of these descriptions held good until Oct. 9-10, 1871, when the first houses and stores all were swept away by the flames, and their occupants scattered far and wide. Even then, however, the bounds within which society originally dwelt, and where most of the trading was done, had been mostly overpassed, but with sufficient distinctness traces of them still were seen. So they were for nineteen more years. But upon the rebuilding of the city, after its destruction by fire, society and people in general manifested little or no desire to return to their old quarters, and there re-establish their former domiciles. On the contrary, the general dispersion was never reversed. But business turned again and at once, or as fast as stores could be erected, to its former district. Dwelling houses perforce were excluded, but hotels were urgently invited.

Not forgetting the ferry and the scarcely less unsubstantial bridges in the early time at Rush street, and holding to the purpose of this writing,—a survey of the first streets, the improvements upon them, and their peopling,—let stand be taken near the site of old Fort Dearborn, as close by that was the point of starting in Chicago's wonderful growth. The first few of the pioneer home-makers in the vicinity, located on two blocks at the top of Michigan City Road, later Michigan avenue, at the river; and next, Lake street was built upon; and between dwelling houses were the first stores. On this street the most noticeable building, of course, was the Tremont House, built of brick, and five stories high; but there were a number of good dwelling houses, one of which was the home of David Ballentine, father of Mrs. Edward F. Lawrence, of the Lake Shore Drive. On Michigan avenue Mark Skinner, George Manierre, Peter Page, and

a few others, had their homes. When ultimately these were vacated, some of the owners moving farther to the south, and others going to the north side, Isaac Cook, politician, hotel keeper, and the tenth postmaster of the city, and others, moved in, among them J. V. Ayer, the first big iron merchant. On River street, from South Water street to the river, were for the time a number of rather fine houses. There stood James H. Woodworth's house in the colonial style, on the upper side of the street, and about opposite to the then boat landing at the side of the first lighthouse. Mr. Woodworth was the tenth Mayor of Chicago. His lot was shallow and afforded no room for a back yard; which was not needed. An open space in front extended to the river bank. But for a narrow road, or footpath, through it, this entire stretch of sand, artificially covered with soil and sod, in the season of verdure formed a pleasant lawn. Neighbors to Mr. Woodworth were B. F. Haddock, who became, through the rise in real estate values, a heavy capitalist; the lawyer and orator S. Lisle Smith; James B. Collins, also a lawyer; and half a dozen more of the first "first" families of the town and city. A little to the south, in what was called Dearborn Place, other important families lived. This Place was a narrow north and south street between Wabash and Michigan avenues, and extended from Randolph to Washington street. Next east of Dearborn Place was the one-square Dearborn Park, where now is the City Public Library. On this extremely short and very narrow street were a number of homes, two of which remained till 1858 and after, as it is pleasant to recall, because of the many good times had in them. In one, for that day, was sumptuously domiciled Stiles Burton, grandfather of Burton Holmes, the traveler and lecturer, with his family of liberal entertainers; and in another lived John High and a group of attractive daughters. Mr. High was one of the firm of H. H. Magee & Co., merchants, in Lake street. He was killed by the falling of a wall of their store, Oct. 19, 1857, in the city's first great fire.

At the time with which the story so far mostly has had to do, the North Side, though it was the first to have a civilized home, was hardly yet discovered. The bridgeless river was too great an obstacle. The Kinzies were used to come across in their own rowboat. But in no very long time other pioneers had, so to speak, jumped the river, as almost they could, it being then not one quarter of its present width. Now we come to a ferry. The needs of the day had prompted a Mr. Stratton to construct a private ferry at the foot of no-street, but at an unappropriated block that prevented Wolcott, now State, street from reaching the river. This served for some years, or until the city constructed a less

primitive one. In 1847 the City Council passed an order for such a ferry, and provided for its running. It was placed at the foot of Rush street and connected both River street and Michigan avenue. A later ordinance was passed July 23, 1851, governing the ferry,—such action having been made necessary by the increased population on the North Side, and the building of the Lake House on Rush street, which hostelry attracted a number of boarding families from the South Side. The ferry was declared to be for the accommodation of foot passengers and their baggage, and for a name, there was given it the "Lake House Ferry." A ferryman was annually appointed by the City Council at a salary of thirty dollars a month. He was required to run the ferry-boat without intermission from 5 o'clock a. m. until 10 o'clock p. m. All persons had the right to cross during those hours free of charge, "provided that the ferryman may charge five cents for each person crossing after the hour of 10 o'clock p. m. and before the hour of 5 o'clock a. m."

In that same year the haul of the ferry boat was lengthened in consequence of the widening of the river. Also the stream was deepened out to and past the piers at the entrance to the harbor, by a process of dredging. Then a sharp bend, on the south bank, where River street and Michigan avenue come together, was corrected by the cutting away of fifty feet of earth. Jacob Rehm, who still lives, and resides at 1517 Dearborn avenue, did the work, employing upon it some fifty men and half as many teams. The other day, he told the present writer that the banks were as nature had formed them—docks were a later device—and the water was so shallow at the sloping sides that the teams were driven into it, the better to do the work. But every little while, hurried way was made for incoming or outgoing vessels. Many of these, in the season of navigation, furled or expanded their sails in the river, thus presenting a picturesque scene. The uncle of Judge John K. Prindiville, stout Captain John, then plied the Great Lakes, and he brought frequent craft to the mouth of the harbor, which there were met by the Judge's father, Redmond Prindiville (when he himself was not in command of some vessel on the circuit of the lakes), and tug-towed up the river to the place of anchorage. Mr. Rehm had also the job of demolishing the first lighthouse, that stood hard by. And he tells of an elm tree, the tallest and most wide-spreading native growth ever known in these parts, and which stood alone in the vicinity. But he does not remember the date of, or the reason for, the cutting of it down.

No marine hospital had then been erected; one was provided later, in 1851, on Michigan avenue, near to where the old fort

stood. For some years sick sailors in this port were received and cared for by private hospitals. The sick were always here, and also the well; and the latter were much about the town, wearing wide trousers and glazed caps. They were constant at amusements, and not seldom enlivened things of evenings in the pit of the first theatre, built by John B. Rice, who became the nineteenth Mayor of Chicago.

North of the river, and on what afterwards became known reproachfully as the sands, were many scrub oaks, and along the two-thirds vacant streets, were some spared cottonwoods. On Pine, were several lofty pine trees, which gave the name to that street. Meanwhile the ferry was conveying more and more well-to-do families to the North Side. On North Water street a number of prominent people built pretty houses and occupied them. Those water front lots were as much competed for then, as later they were moved from and avoided. Some immigrant boarding houses were given room there, though the next street to the north still had several fine dwellings upon it. Scattered over that division up from Kinzie street to Chicago avenue, and from Pine street westward for half a mile, in fact, out to and including North Wells street, which was planned by Walter L. Newberry to be a fashionable residence street, prominent and prosperous families resided; some of whom were the Newberrys, the Arnolds, the McCaggs, Goodriches, Larneds, Magills, Judge Thomas Drummond, and the John N. Jewetts. At the corner of Ontario and Clark street was a fine house adorned with pillars that was the home of James B. Maclay; and on the diagonal corner of Ontario and Clark streets lived, in a frame house painted white, H. H. Honore, father of Mrs. Potter Palmer. The North Side was looking up! St. James' Episcopal Church, then at Cass and Illinois streets, formed the social, as it was the religious, attraction for those of that communion; and the Church of the Holy Name, on North State street, served equally well such high purpose for Catholics. But there occurred interruptions to transportation over the river. On Sept. 19, 1856, the ferry boat was crushed by a schooner and several lives were lost. Before the end, however, of that year, a bridge of iron had been erected at a cost of $54,000. On Nov. 3, 1863, this bridge fell, under a drove of cattle, and was irreparably injured. It was replaced by a wooden structure at a cost of $8,000. This stood until Oct. 10, 1871.

In passing, it will be of interest to give a backward glance at the river in winter. During the months of January and February it nearly always was frozen over, so solidly as to afford excellent skating, and besides, to bear the weight of heavy teams at need. At night, scenes were exhibited when the weather was

not too severe—which for the young and enthusiastic, seldom was the case—that rivalled those on the Scheldt itself in Holland. From below Rush street bridge up for a mile or more bonfires illumined the floor of glass-like ice. Hundreds of young men and and, On with the skating! was the gleeful shout, often till near women—and not the young alone—collected there on most nights, midnight. As recently as 1859 a skating carnival was held on the river, which attracted hither experts in the sport from Rochester, N. Y., and Toronto, Canada. Horse racing on the ice was common; the sleighs or cutters used were of the handsomest. The course extended from almost at the river's mouth as far as Bridgeport.

The streets, especially on the South Side, presented an equally strange, though a very different spectacle. Omnibuses alone were used in the 'fifties, and they were not greatly assisted by the street railroads till well into the 'sixties. Horses and buggies mostly were employed in conveying business men, and women shoppers, to the down-town business district. Hitching-rings, but a few feet apart, were infixed at the edges of the sidewalks. Hundreds of buggies could be counted any forenoon, and only fewer in the afternoon, on every working day in nearly every street. But in numbers of instances not buggies, but horses only, were used. "The horse brigade," as they were spoken of, came in from the outskirts of the city. Those of the brigade from the West Side were the more numerous, and made the bravest appearance. Frequently was seen among them, Carter H. Harrison, Senior, who sat his Kentucky steed like a commanding general. But soon the popularity of the horse railroads caused the doing away of all that, and made possible the spreading of population into regions still farther out; to the north, south and west.

The south division was favored of the greater number. Stores, office-buildings and banks began to assume metropolitan size and styles. Hotels improved and multiplied. The Richmond, on Michigan avenue and South Water street, the Tremont at Lake and Dearborn streets, the Adams, and the Briggs, both on Randolph street, and the Sherman House, all together served well the traveling public. For a week in 1861 the Richmond had for royal guests the Prince of Wales and his high-titled party, and as if on purpose to even up things between that hotel and its principal rival, at about the same time Prince Napoleon and his wife, Mathilde, daughter of King Ferdinand of Italy, and their guard of stalwart Algerians, were guests of the Tremont House. By 1858 many fine dwellings had been erected, all the way down on Michigan avenue, as far as to where the Blackstone now stands. On the site of this hotel Walter S. Gurnee, the eighth Mayor of

Chicago, had his home. Right over against the Gurnees, on Wabash avenue, in the first brick house built on that avenue, south of Monroe street, resided L. P. Sanger, one of the principal builders of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and father of Mrs. George M. Pullman. On Michigan avenue again, and north of Jackson street, lived other influential citizens, among whom were John Y. Scammon, and Thomas Hoyne, who became the twenty-fourth Mayor, and Marcus D. Gilman, one of the first notably successful wholesale grocers of the city. He was the candidate of the Democrats for Mayor in 1859, and was beaten by John C. Haines, who was twice Mayor. On the corner of Michigan avenue and Madison street was the palace, as many called it, of the Catholic Bishop of Chicago, Rt. Rev. James Duggan, and in the next block north was the home of banker Isaac H. Burch. Leaving North Clark street, H. H. Honore had built for himself in that same block a fine house and moved into it. The east and west streets, including Harrison street as practically the limit on the south, were largely more built upon. Between Wabash avenue and Dearborn street, on Washington, were rows of stone-faced dwellings, which set the style to West Washington street. The late Dr. N. S. Davis moved from Dearborn near Randolph street, quite out of the business district to Washington street and Wabash avenue. Hart L. Stewart, the fifth postmaster of Chicago, continued awhile longer to live at the corner of Washington and State streets. Benjamin Raymond, third Mayor, also lived on this street. Such were some of the beginnings of fine improvements in the south division. One who would note really grand improvements here, must take his stand considerably later than the year of the great fire of 1871. And very much later, if one would speak of similar developments in the north division.

If the foregoing shall convey to the reader some, even faint, idea of what in the early days of Chicago were the residential conditions, one purpose of the writer will have been realized. Little regard is paid to particular dates, only so that all were before or near around 1858. It is seen that in the mercantile and commercial quarter, where now almost nobody lives, but a short time ago—short in the life of a great city—nearly everybody resided whose homes were in this city. But to return to Rush street bridge.

The wooden structure built over the river at Rush street, immediately after the destruction of the first, which was of iron, stood until the great fire of 1871. The next bridge also was of iron and cost $15,000; it was three times badly damaged by accidents. In the summer of its construction a steamboat crashed into and put it out of commission for a month. In 1882 the U. S.

cutter "Andrew Johnson" struck it, injuring some of its working parts (it was a swing bridge). November 23, 1885, the steamboat barge named "Business" ran against the center of the bridge, which fell in a heap of ruins. The next year Carter H. Harrison, the first Mayor of the name, improved the opportunity presented to have a double track bridge erected there, the City Council agreeing with him in purpose.

Up from rope ferry and feeble bridges, at Rush street, in irregular procession, to the strong, wide bridge built in 1884, and which has served ever since with repairs and renewals, at last we have come. And yet the two divisions along the Lake Shore are about as distinctly separated as they were sixty-two years ago. Shall this separation continue indefinitely? No; if the answer the Chicago Plan Commission has formulated be accepted, as now there is little doubt it will be. A high bridge, the object which this Commission is striving to realize, will in no very long time raise over Chicago River its grand proportions and splendid decorations, and so to connect the imperial South Side with the attractive North Side, to the incalculable benefit of both divisions. When this, and the already commenced Twelfth street improvement, both shall have been accomplished; and when the vastly populous and immensely industrial west division has more than just begun to upbuild itself on prophetic plans; then Chicago indeed will have become a great, mighty city, and able to give largest promise of countless other beautiful and solid features which the future surely will provide.

HISTORIC REPROACH TO BE LIFTED

Chicago has long suffered from heavy reproach because of the neglect of its wealthy citizens, in these many prosperous years past, to erect some kind of a monument which should be commemorative of Fort Dearborn, and of the massacre that is remembered in history under that name. Now, however, there is certain prospect that this reproach will in a few years more, at the longest, be lifted; which should delight the shade of Wendell Phillips, if indeed the shades of the dead ever feel emotion. Turn to the great orator's published speeches, and in that on the Old South Church, Boston, read:

"I went to Chicago more than twenty years ago, and they showed me the log house, thirty feet square and twenty feet high, in which the first officers of the United States, the first white men,

lived, where now are 500,000 human beings. There it nestled amid spacious inns, costly warehouses and luxurious homes. I said to them: 'Why not cover it with plate glass and let it stand there forever, the cradle of the great city of the lakes?' But I could not wake any sentiment in that 250,000 of traders; and the ancestral cabin which, to the anointed eye, measured the vast space between that 1816 and 1856, with its wealth and splendor, passed away.'' Again he upbraids Chicago: ''It''—Fort Dearborn—''was the original ark of the City; it was on the spot where her Romulus first drew breath; it was the cradle of her history. No capital in the world ever had such an opportunity of saying, when a hundred years old, to her sons: 'Behold the first roof that told the forest that man had taken possession.' Today it has vanished! There was not education, there was not sentiment, was not historic interest; there was not that manhood which marries the past and the future and raises us above the brutes; there was not enough of it in the young civilization of the West to save that unique specimen, testifying by its very presence to the growth in a night of the City of the Lakes, to save from the greed of speculation or the roar of trade a spot full of such interest to every thoughtful mind.''

Those are bitter words, and they will live, but they soon will be without latter-day fitness; the orator at last is met and about to be refuted by the Chicago Plan Commission. The connecting-link bridge, planned, designed and advocated by the commission, and approved by the Board of Local Improvements and the War Department, is now finally assured to the people. Michigan avenue, from Randolph street to a point two hundred feet south of River street, will be widened by taking sixty-four feet from the property on the west side, making a boulevard one hundred and twenty-four feet wide, the present width of Michigan avenue south of Randolph street. Pine street and Lincoln parkway will be widened to one hundred and forty-one feet from the bridge to Chicago avenue. Plazas two hundred and twenty-two feet square are provided at both entrances to the bridge—a double bascule bridge over the river, connecting with the upper, or passenger, level from Randolph street to Ohio street, and from Randolph street to Ohio street connecting with the lower, or traffic, level. The south end of this bridge will be within a few feet of the historic spot where stood Fort Dearborn. This is the Chicago Art Institute's opportunity, and the appropriate officers of that splendid institution are making ready to improve it. Charles L. Hutchinson, its president, is authority for this statement. He is a member also of the committee which administers the Ferguson

fund, and he has said that while the attention of the committee had not been called to the matter, he was certain that a monument can be placed in one of the plazas which will commemorate Fort Dearborn. It is another story, but it is promised on the part of Chicago women's clubs to erect in the north plaza a shaft to universal peace.

After one hundred years Chicago is about to rid itself forever of the reproach so bitterly if eloquently voiced by Wendell Phillips in the above quoted passage from his Old South Church oration.

METHOD OF TAXATION AND COLLECTION OF TAXES

In Chicago and Cook County all property is assessed for tax purposes by a Board of Assessors consisting of five members, then reviewed by a Board of Review consisting of three members, and finally equalized by the State Board of Equalization, consisting of one representative from each congressional district in the state. The assessed valuation is 33⅓ per cent of the full value of property.

The collection of all taxes is centralized in the County government. The County Treasurer is ex officio County Collector and ex officio Town Collector for all towns lying wholly within the City of Chicago. The Treasurer assumes responsibility for the collection, custody and distribution of the entire tax levied and collected within the various districts lying within Cook County. He also collects and settles for the state tax due from Cook County, and acts as the agent of the state in the collection of the inheritance tax. In addition to this the Treasurer is collector of special assessments when turned over as delinquent by the City Collector. In the collection of taxes he acts as Town Collector until March 10, and from that on as County Collector. He becomes Collector of Special Assessments after March 10 of each year. The Treasurer is in fact the key to the whole local revenue situation, so far as taxes are concerned.

The bulk of the collections is made during the months of March and April, since a penalty attaches beginning May 1, and payments are made in time to avoid this. In fact, owing to the delay on the part of the State Board of Equalization, it is difficult to prepare the tax-books before February 1. Collections of delinquent taxes are made by the Treasurer, with the co-operation of the County Attorney, and tax sales are also conducted by him.

EARLY CHICAGO'S MUNICIPAL MARKETS

Where in the early time did society and people in general of Chicago procure their table supplies? Such supplies they had in great abundance. During the first ten years of the City most varieties of edible birds were had for the shooting of them, at not more than a mile, north, south and west, beyond the city limits, and as good fish as any that swim in either ocean were taken for the throwing of the line or sinking the net just off shore all along the lake front. Butchers' meats were sold out of carts at the doors of the buyers, and groceries were retailed at most of the general stores. Fresh vegetables largely were grown in house gardens. But later, as the population increased, game was scared away, meats with more difficulty were peddled around, and the larger stores ceased to retail groceries. Then it was that some of the controlling citizens remembered the city markets they had known or heard of as existing in the East, and they resolved to have such markets established in Chicago. In the first City Charter provision was made for such markets, but the people were slow to avail of it. The framers of all succeeding charters were careful to insert in them a like provision, and much later a municipal market clause was inserted in the State law—the Cities, Villages and Towns Act—authorizing the creation and maintenance of municipal markets. At any time, then, in the City's being all that was wanting was appropriate action by the City Council, upon which body full power had been conferred to erect market houses, to rent out stalls in them, and to control their occupants. At length this power was advantageously exercised. But now it is slumbering, though it is possible that at some future time it may again fully awake.

It was in 1847 that the City Council first moved to create municipal markets, and before the end of 1848 there was opened a market in the middle of State street, between Randolph and Lake streets. Not the whole city was taxed for the purpose; a market district was marked off, on the principle that now obtains with respect to the great parks of the city, which requires the people residing or owning property within the park districts respectively to defray the cost of maintaining them. Two market districts were laid off in the South division, one between the river and Monroe street and Wells street and the lake, and the other between the river and Monroe street and the South branch and Wells street. Later in the West division a market district was made to comprise that portion of the division lying between Harrison, Owens and Reuben streets and the Chicago river.

The first market house was erected in 1848, that located in the middle of State street. It was of size to occupy forty feet on Randolph street and to extend one hundred and eighty feet north toward Lake street. The city had a double purpose in erecting it—to provide a provision market, and its own officials with convenient quarters. In history this stands as the first City Hall. Often descriptions have been given of it. Of two stories, the walls were of brick and stone, and the entire first floor was divided into stalls for the market men; and the second floor was in five rooms. The Common Council had the center room, which also was used for concerts and German theatricals, and around that were four other rooms; one was the Mayor's office, and the remaining three were for the few city officials and employes of the time. It cost $11,070. Here the city government was housed during five years, or until 1853, when the new City Hall in Court House square was for the first time occupied.

But to the Market. This was governed by a committee of three of the Common Council, one member from each division of the city, appointed annually by the Mayor. The stalls were leased at auction for such time as was deemed expedient. The Mayor also appointed one or more persons as clerks of the Public Market, who were held responsible to him and the Common Council for the proper conduct of all who occupied places in the market houses. They were required to give bonds to the city. One clerk held the keys and was charged with the duty of opening and closing the doors at such hours as the committee should direct. Notice of the minute of the closing was given by the ringing of a bell, and if any dealer staid behind for more than fifteen minutes, for any purpose whatever, he was fined five dollars on the spot. The market houses as they increased in number each had its clerk or clerks, who were severe masters. The hour of closing on Saturday nights was at half-past ten o'clock, opening again Monday morning. In case of complaint respecting the weight of any article sold, or offered for sale, by weight, or of the quantity of any article sold, or offered for sale, by measure, in any of the public markets, market places, or contiguous streets, it was the duty of the clerk to weigh or measure the same; and if any such article was found to be deficient in weight or measure, the person selling or offering the same for sale at once was penalized in the sum of ten dollars for each offense. Further it was the duty of the clerk once in every month, or oftener if he saw fit, to inspect all the weights and measures used in weighing or measuring in their respective markets; and if any person should refuse access to his weights or measures for the purpose

of inspection, or should molest or obstruct the clerks when on such duty, the fine was twenty-five dollars. And the clerks were authorized and required to exclude from their respective markets all persons who were suspected of being engaged in combinations to raise the price of provisions, or were found guilty of forestalling; and to report to the market committee the names of all persons engaged in any such practices. Weekly reports were made to the committee. Their salaries were fixed or altered from time to time as the aldermen might think proper.

In the first few years of the State Street Market, what time the bulk of population was living near it, it was customary for housewives, morning and evening, with baskets on their arms, or in not very many instances attended by servants so equipped, to visit the freshly supplied market stalls and make their purchases for the day or the next. At about the time this market was established, another, in most respects like it, was opened in Market street near Washington. Next was set up one in West Randolph street, and at near the same time the North Market building, on ground now occupied by the jail, at Kinzie street and Dearborn avenue, was constructed and the first floor rented out in stalls. It was, from the first, sought to give a monopoly of the provisions trade to dealers in the four city markets. By the ordinance creating or authorizing their creation it was provided that "no person should, by himself or agent, or servant, engage in the selling of provisions at any other place than the markets established" or to be established within the different market districts. But there was, what some intended it to be, a saving clause in the ordinance, which permitted the Mayor from time to time to issue licenses to so many and such persons as the Common Council might direct, to sell meats in such places other than the markets as were designated by such licenses. But to preserve the market zone, no person could be so licensed in the South division of the city to do business in any place other than one or other of the markets north of Harrison street. These two markets were maintained, that in State street for about seven years, and that in Market street for about five years, but during the last half of the time they both steadily declined in public interest, and consequently the volume of business done by the stallers as steadily lessened. The leading families began to move out of the quarter north of Washington or Madison streets, and in a short time nearly all families moved either southward to below Madison street, or up to the north division, leaving the deserted territory mostly to merchants and to the builders of more stores. And wherever they went, retail grocers and vendors of meats followed

them. In no long time the south division markets were closed and the buildings torn down or moved away, and the market districts themselves ceased to be recognized.

The north division market, in a building that boasted also the north market hall, continued more or less prosperously until the great fire of 1871, but since 1866 it had shared space with the North Side police force. This was on ground now occupied by the jail, at Michigan street and Dearborn avenue. The West Randolph street market was some time longer kept open, but later it was, and still is, mostly known as the Haymarket.

As in the State street market building concerts and theatricals were given, so also theatricals and concerts were given in north market hall. Some of the greatest actors of the day appeared there—Januschek more than once. The last time Charlotte Cushman visited Chicago she was too ill to act in any of her famous roles, but in that unattractive room she read or recited from Shakespeare. Those who heard her can never forget her wonderful rendering on that occasion of Queen Catherine's speech to King Henry VIII. Many others still live who saw assemble the crowds hostile to Senator S. A. Douglas and heard his pleading with or terrible denunciation of them from an extemporized stand in front of north market house.

Since when the conflagration destroyed that, the last of such markets, the retail provisions trade almost exclusively has been in the hands of neighborhood or "corner" groceries, and local vendors of meats that, greatly to the convenience of daily and casual buyers, were dispersed over the entire city. Have such advantageous conditions been lessened by time, or will they continue indefinitely in full force? This is a question that cannot with certainty or at all safely be answered either in the affirmative or the negative.

That markets shall be set up by ordinance and be subject to municipal regulation is a suggestion that lately has been made in a number of cities. The plea is made for them that they would be the means of checking and possibly of lessening the prevailing high cost of living. In a few cities the experiment actually is being tried, but no results that have been revealed to the public appear to be very satisfactory—certainly they are not altogether convincing. This same suggestion has been heard in Chicago, and one privately owned market, that on Maxwell street, that business may be more orderly and more cleanly conducted in it, lately has been taken by the city and placed under a superintendent appointed by the Mayor. But it is not learned that in consequence prices of commodities have so much declined as appreciably to benefit purchasers who come and return in the

street cars, though it is claimed that purchasers living near by are benefited.

The original market on the West Side, on Randolph street, survives in considerable proportions. The Dayton Street Market, on the North Side, is open every week day. These three markets are for the accommodation mainly of truck gardeners who bring their produce in their own wagons and sell wholesale to retailers. The great open produce market in the city occupies ten blocks of South Water street. Here commission, jobbing and wholesale and retail dealers have absolute sway, selling as they do nearly everything that is grown on farmland, except grain, and every fruit of orchard, grove and vine, that domestic, foreign and tropical regions can produce. This amazing market was begun soon after that in State street was abandoned—it could not, without a violation of the ordinance that protected the latter from competition within its zone, have been started earlier. It is very convenient of access to thousands of families who might, if only they would, find a way to buy quite fresh supplies there at retail. But not two in a thousand ever go there. Nor do the majority of housewives in person ever visit the neighborhood grocery. The most of buyers give their orders over the phone or receive business calls from shop messengers. This is a fact, and there are other facts. The corner grocery is a convenience that is greatly prized, but the proprietor does not grow rich. He pays rent, and salaries or wages to his clerks. So it is seen that here is a question of economics in which are several elements.

Writers on economics are in number as great as the amount of valuable instruction the most of them impart is small, and, besides, hardly any two of them agree in giving reasons for the high cost of living. One tells us that the rise of land values is the cause. Another affirms that the extravagance of the wealthy and the wastefulness of the just-well-to-do, both alike, should be held responsible for the steepness of prices. Some in every political party contend that the tariff is one great cause of the trouble, and not a few on every hand assert that cold storage is a guilty factor in the problem; that the storing up of goods in large quantities in a time of plenty, to prevent at once a decline of prices, only to dole these out when there is a scarcity, and so to keep prices at a high level the year round—that this is one criminal cause of our price woes. But, admitting to be true all that fairly can be said against cold storage, yet it is equally true that the system itself has great merits, and it is believed that some of its confessed evils will be remedied in consequence of the ordinance recently passed by the City Council on the subject. What next is advanced? Why, but the other day was read in an eastern maga-

zine a paper by a bewildered delver into the writings of certain English professors of political ecenomy, who quoted from Malthus in order to prove that there are too many people on the earth—that as population advances at a geometrical and the increase of the products of the soil at a mathematical ratio, the means of life will eventually prove inadequate. One student thinks he has found that not eventualy such will be but that now it is the case. At the risk of ending this chapter on city markets at too great a distance from the subject in hand, we will present an attempted summary of what Thomas Robert Malthus delivered to the English people in 1798. The population, he declared, cannot go on perpetually increasing without pressing on the limits of the means of subsistence, and that a check of some kind or other must sooner or later be opposed to it. Such was his postulate. Then he proceeded to scoff at the principles of the "sensational reformers." If these, he asserted, are carried literally and completely into effect; let every corruption and abuse of power be entirely got rid of; let virtue, knowledge and civilization be advanced to the greatest height that these "visionaries" would suppose; let the passions and appetites be subjected to the utmost control of reason and influence of public opinion; grant them, in a word, all that they ask, and the more completely their views are realized, the sooner will they be overthrown again, and the more fatal will be the catastrophe. For the principle of population will still prevail, and from the comfort, ease and plenty that will abound will receive increasing force and impetus; the number of mouths to be fed will have no limit, but the food that is to supply them cannot keep pace with the demand for it; we must come to a stop somewhere, even though each square yard, by extreme improvements in cultivation, could maintain its man. That is the Malthusian doctrine. Let us not attempt to apply it to the present conditions in America and in Chicago; but if there be much truth in it, the establishment of municipal markets in a few or all cities would not, in the long run and alone, have the effect greatly to lower and permanently to keep down the cost of living.

Mayor Harrison, on the authority of a resolution adopted by the City Council, has appointed a committee of five aldermen to act with the Commissioner of Public Works and the City Comptroller in the matter of investigating conditions and advising relative to the establishment of public markets in the different sections of the city. The aldermen on the committee are Alderman Toman, chairman; Lawley, Kenna, Pretzel, J. F. Ryan (Fourth Ward). This move is timely and it is intended that the investigation shall be thorough and that resulting recommen-

dations or advice shall be wise, looking at the entire situation. Nobody wants to put the thousands of retail grocers and meat vendors out of business, but everybody desires to see a reduction in prices. Probably the excessive cost of receiving provisions in this city for distribution is a matter into which the committee will inquire. A great terminal market is proposed in New York city. Would our three distinct geographical divisions make such a market inconvenient or impossible?

In several of the eastern cities, most notably Baltimore, are municipal markets that are the boast and pride of the inhabitants. They were established long ago—some of them more than a hundred years since—and of course the independent dealers opened their neighborhood markets, knowing exactly what they would have to contend against, and no complaint is heard of present conditions.

The most recent test of public opinion or sentiment in this regard was applied in Los Angeles when in December last an offered new city charter containing a provision for municipal markets and bakeries was voted down by a two to one vote.

BATTLE OF SOUTH CHICAGO

The day on which the Battle of South Chicago was fought was December 5, 1780, when the close of the War of Independence was ten months off. Lafayette was pushing the British out on the peninsula of Yorktown, and Washington was conducting a deceptive campaign near New York, but really was gathering soldiers with whom to go to the assistance of his French ally and to hold Cornwallis fast in Yorktown itself. The British still occupied posts in the Northwest, one of which was on the Saint Joseph river, where now is the town of Saint Joseph, Mich. Colonel George Rogers Clark nearly had completed his conquest of the Illinois country. At the precise time he was temporarily absent from Cahokia, where he had established himself, and Captain Hamelin of his command organized a raiding party, consisting of himself and Lieutenant Brady and fifteen privates, and proceeded on his way to Fort Saint Joseph, which he had learned was garrisoned with only twenty-four men, and where he suspected were valuable military stores. Arriving at the fort, he threw his small force against it and gained possession, but the garrison escaped. Securing their plunder, the raiders started on the return journey, intending to pass down the valley of the Illinois river by way of the Chicago portage. But the com-

mander at Fort Saint Joseph, returning and finding the stores gone, collected his men and, reinforced by a number of Indians, went in pursuit and overtook Captain Hamelin "at the Calumet, a few miles southeast of Chicago," as says a student of Northwestern history who is connected with the Wisconsin Historical Society. A demand to surrender was refused, and the fighting began. Captain Hamelin and four of his men were killed and the rest were taken prisoners. Lieutenant Brady escaped and returned to his former home in Pennsylvania. The prisoners were held until the close of the war, when they were regularly exchanged. It is a satisfaction to read that the gallant Brady ultimately became a permanent settler in Illinois and lived to be sheriff of St. Clair county.

The new and excellent "History of Chicago," by J. Seymour Curry (the S. J. Clark Company, publishers), has fuller particulars of the Hamelin raid, taken from authentic documents. Mr. Curry calls this fight at the Calumet the Battle of South Chicago, and justly so. Accordingly, Chicago may plume itself on having within its corporate limits one of the battlefields, however unimportant the battle, of the War of the American Revolution.

PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS NOT UNFRIENDLY TO CHICAGO

"To what extent has Chicago's growth and increase in wealth in the last four decades been owing to charter provisions and state laws? How much to the ability and foresight of the city's rulers? Has not its splendid development been almost exclusively realized in consequence of the optimism, enterprise, energy and united efforts of its people of brains and substance? Has the State of Illinois, as such, ever in late years been unfriendly to Chicago? I am moved to ask these questions upon seeing in the news dispatches that it is proposed to create a state-appointed commission to have supervision over certain public utilities operating wholly within the city." This inquirer is a teacher of civics in an eastern college. The answers given him were framed with the knowledge of the present writer that formerly he was more or less familiar with local conditions here. Much the greater part, so he was answered, of Chicago's advance on all substantial lines in the past forty years (but why forty?) has been owing, first, to the city's geographical position, and secondly and finally, to the energy, intelligence, ability and prescience of the men who have composed many of the city administrations, backed and inspirited by a liberal and indomitable people. Officials

and citizens alike, with reference to the city corporate, have but kept pace through the years with the onward march of general business of all kinds. The municipal impetus has been as great as any that has driven the largest mercantile, commercial and manufacturing enterprises that ever were started, promoted and enriched here. All of them began small, but owing to their being on the magic ground, to their able management, and perhaps more than all else to their continuance both through hard and easy times, without discouragement and without insane speculation, the first or early established stores and factories have grown to their present immensity. Chicago as a corporation has achieved equally in its own sphere and in ways not very dissimilar. The city's merits, as a city, and its genius have steadily prevailed and advertised its triumphs and opportunities the world over. It has not reached its present rank among municipalities, nor is it rapidly going forward ultimately to gain the primacy, as the result merely, or in largest part, of any charter or state law. Charters we have had, but one and all were poor things for even the time when they were granted. We are now operating under a general law of the State by which, in general terms, is given—or, rather, has been given in the past—power to execute a number of important works for material betterment. Where, as in a few instances has been the case, power was anyway lacking, successful appeal has been made to the Legislature.

Two such cases lately have arisen, both demanding prompt action on behalf of Chicago's vital interests; the one concerns the projected new harbor, the other relates to the corporation's finances. In these cases application is to be to the Legislature at its coming session for the relief that imperatively is needed. The Mayor, Aldermen and Corporation Counsel have already decided how to present these matters to the General Assembly, and at this writing there would appear to be no doubt that the legislation to be asked for will promptly be performed. No; the people of Illinois are not unfriendly to Chicago. And out in the one hundred and two counties it is everywhere recognized that the Chicago harbor is the State's also. Through it are destined to pass ships engaged in world commerce—great ships that are to come up by the Deep Waterway of the not distant future, and, returning, that shall go down to the sea and around to the Atlantic ports; to Panama, and thence to the Orient. Hence all Illinoisians feel themselves to be interested vitally. Therefore but an insignificant few if any of the State's inhabitants would wish to have in any exigency that has arisen, or may later arise, necessary legislative help withheld. Let it be repeated that the State, as such, is not unfriendly to this city. Its splendor does

not offend—it were as impossible that it should as that the unequaled fertility of these marvelous prairies and the abounding prosperity of the almost numberless villages and cities that adorn them can ever occasion envy in the heart of any dweller in Chicago. This is not to say that some men who were too selfishly disposed in politics, and perhaps others, by uniting their forces have not sometimes exercised a sinister influence on the people's representatives in the General Assembly, nor that now and then this city has not in consequence been made to suffer much. But the day for such deplorable work at the capital of Illinois is passing, if it has not already passed.

Such was the imperfect answer made to the present writer's correspondent at an eastern college.

QUESTION OF HOME RULE

PROTEST OF MAYOR HARRISON AND THE CITY COUNCIL AGAINST PROPOSED STATE CONTROL OF CHICAGO'S PUBLIC UTILITIES

LETTER OF COMPTROLLER TRAEGER ON THE CITY'S FINANCES

REPORT OF CHAIRMAN RICHERT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET FOR 1913

POSITION OF THE MAYOR

INTERESTING OPINIONS OF THE CITY LAW DEPARTMENT

HOME RULE—EVILS OF STATE INTERFERENCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF CITIES

In the ten years between 1880 and 1890 there were passed by the New York Legislature 1,284 acts affecting the government of cities, and nearly one-half related to the three cities now combined in Greater New York. So great was the confusion resulting that the legislature raised a special committee—the Fassett Legislative Committee—and empowered it to inquire into the evils of State interference, and to suggest a remedy. After a protracted and laborious study of the whole subject, the committee reported to the legislature. Its statements and findings were at once accepted as warranted by the facts, and they made a powerful impression on the public mind both of New York City and the entire country. The substance of the committee's objections to State interference was in these few sentences:

"The evils of State interference are important. Responsibility cannot be fixed; or if it is traced to the State legislature, this body cannot be reached, for only a small proportion of its members is elected in the city concerned. Indifference is encouraged, and city affairs are left to those who make profit from governmental prerogatives. Due consideration cannot be given to local matters, and State legislators are not sufficiently acquainted with the needs of localities, other than their own, to act intelligently. Questions are decided by log-rolling and personal favor, or a city's interests are made the football of State politics. No continuity is possible in municipal policy. The State, too, suffers, for matters of general interest often are sidetracked to let pass some little bill in which a constituent of Senator ———— is personally and often financially interested." "When this is the case," the report continues, "there must be confusion and bad administration in the cities affected."

FOR CHICAGO CONTROL OF THE CITY'S PUBLIC UTILITIES

The Mayor's Appeal to the City Council and Through That Body to the Governor and the General Assembly of the State of Illinois

At a regular meeting of the City Council, November 25, Mayor Harrison submitted the following communication and resolution, which were ordered published and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, November 25, 1912.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—I beg leave to transmit herewith the draft of a resolution which I believe expresses the sentiment of the City of Chicago relative to the creation of a general Public Utilities Commission, as far as the question of such a Commission having control of the public utilities of the City of Chicago is concerned.

In this resolution I have not attempted to discuss the desirability of the general scheme of a Public Utilities Commission, but have contented myself with a broad statement to the effect, first, that in the event a Public Utilities Commission to have control of local public utilities be created, its membership shall be appointed by the Mayor of Chicago, by and with the consent and approval of the City Council, and, second, that no such law shall become effective in the City of Chicago until it shall have been submitted to a general referendum and shall have received the endorsement of a majority of the legal voters voting upon the question.

I would respectfully suggest the publication of this resolution and its reference to your Committee on Judiciary, State Legislation, Elections and Rules, with instructions that it be reported out and presented at the next meeting of your Honorable Body, with such changes as may commend themselves to the members of the Committee.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Whereas, The two houses of the Forty-seventh General Assembly of the State of Illinois, on May 18th, 1911, concurred in and adopted the following joint resolution:

"Whereas, There has been and is now a State-wide agitation

for the passage of an Act to create in this State a commission or commissions that shall be empowered to regulate the public utilities doing business within the State; or to grant authority to municipalities to regulate such public utilities; and

"Whereas, There has (have) been numerous measures presented to this General Assembly, the object of which have (has) been to comply with the general demand for the aforementioned legislation; and

"Whereas, These numerous measures contained many, various and conflicting provisions; and

"Whereas, These measures have not received favorable consideration, due to decided difference of opinion as to their efficiency; and

"Whereas, The necessity for such legislation is considered imperative and the subject one of wide import, the proper solution of which will require a deliberate and exhaustive research; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, that a joint committee of ten be appointed, five to be named by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and five to be named by the President of the Senate, to make a careful and exhaustive investigation of the relations of the public utilities of this State to the people thereof"—then follows a recital of particulars that may be omitted here. The preamble and resolutions communicated by Mayor Harrison continue: and

Whereas, Said joint committee is now holding public hearings in the City of Chicago and has requested the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago to attend said hearings and present their personal opinions on the subject matter of said resolution; and

Whereas, The City of Chicago, although limited by the provisions of the general incorporation act for cities and villages under which it is organized, has been amply able properly to regulate public utilities of the character described in said resolution within the City of Chicago as evidenced by its contract ordinances with the street railway companies, passed in 1907, under which the lines were entirely rehabilitated, the service improved by the installation of modern equipment and rolling stock and by which the city shares in the profits of operation to the extent of about $1,900,000 annually retained in a sinking fund for the eventual purchase of the street railway lines by the City of Chicago, and further evidenced by the improvement in the service and the reduction in rates of telephone and electric light and power utilities; and

Whereas, Under authority conferred by the General Assembly the City of Chicago lately passed an ordinance prescribing the

maximum price to be charged for gas, the reasonableness of which rate is now being tested in the courts, and by the adoption whereof the sum of five cents a thousand feet has already been saved to the consumers; and

Whereas, The City of Chicago owns and operates its own water system, which it has developed into a valuable asset, by means of which water is supplied to the citizens at a low rate, there being no privately owned water supply in Chicago which can be termed a public utility; and

Whereas, The only tunnel utility operated in the City of Chicago is under an ordinance which provides that the City of Chicago shall become the owner thereof in 1929 on the expiration of the franchise, without the payment of any compensation; and

Whereas, The City of Chicago is just entering upon the development of municipal subway and harbor facilities; and

Whereas, The people of Chicago are firmly committed to the principle of the broadest measure of local self-government commonly called "home rule," compatible with the proper conduct of the affairs of the sovereign State of Illinois, but more particularly in the control and regulation of those great public utilities mentioned in said joint resolution in the City of Chicago; and

Whereas, This sentiment was proclaimed in unmistakable terms when the people of Chicago, regardless of political affiliations, prevailed upon the General Assembly of Illinois to repeal the "Allen Law," to defeat the "Humphrey Bill" and to pass the "Mueller Law" and the act authorizing cities to regulate the price of gas; and

Whereas, In the past fifteen years the City of Chicago, through its officials and citizenship, has waged a vigorous campaign for the broad progressive principle of "home rule" in dealing with all agencies which supply to the people of this city the common utilities and services necessary to modern municipal life and development such as described in said joint resolution, that is to say—gas, electricity for light, heat and power, telephone, subways, tunnels, docks and wharves, and others not mentioned therein, such as street railway service, both surface and elevated; and

Whereas, No large city in America has accomplished more for its people in the regulation of such public utilities than has Chicago; and

Whereas, There is no public sentiment in Chicago for a change in governmental control of such public utilities, but on the contrary there is now and has been for some time past a demand that Chicago should have a special charter with powers therein conferred commensurate with its needs and guaranteeing to it the privileges of "home rule"; and

Whereas, The Forty-fifth General Assembly of the State of Illinois passed an act entitled "An Act to provide a charter for the City of Chicago, to consolidate in the government of said city the powers now vested in the local authorities having jurisdiction within the territory of said city, and to enlarge the rights and powers of said city" (1907 Session Laws, page 85), which proposed new charter had been drafted by a charter convention in Chicago; and

Whereas, The adoption of said new charter was defeated at the special election at which it was submitted to the voters, held September 17, 1907, because in certain particulars it failed to provide for the local self-government which the people of Chicago demanded; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That if any law is passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois creating a commission to have jurisdiction and control of the public utilities described in said joint resolution, such law should provide for the creation of a separate commission for the City of Chicago, whose members shall be appointed by the Mayor with the consent and approval of the City Council for a term of office of at least six years, and who shall be removable for cause only; and be it further

Resolved, That no law creating a Public Utilities Commission shall become effective in the City of Chicago until it shall have been submitted to and adopted by the legal voters of this city; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the City Clerk to the chairman of said joint committee, the Governor of the State of Illinois and the presiding officer of each House of the next General Assembly.

On December 9 Chairman Donahoe of the Judiciary Committee reported back the resolution with amendments, and moved to proceed to the consideration of the report. The motion prevailed. The amendments were to the first and second paragraphs after preamble, substituting for the same the following paragraphs:

"Resolved, That this body hereby declares itself as unalterably opposed to and it protests against the passage of any law by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois creating a commission which will have jurisdiction and control of the public utilities described in said joint resolution or any other law which deprives the people of the City of Chicago of home rule or local self government in any and all matters relating to the management and control of its public utilities and the corporations operating same; and be it further

Resolved, That bureaucratic government is contrary to American Representative Government; and be it further."

The motion to so amend prevailed, and on motion of Alderman Donahoe the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Council.

THE CITY'S FINANCIAL STRAITS

Letter of Comptroller Traeger to Mayor Harrison and the City Council on the Difficult Situation

On December 16 Comptroller Traeger addressed to Mayor Harrison and the City Council a letter on Chicago's difficult financial situation, which, together with the Comptroller's and departmental estimates, was referred to the Finance Committee. The letter is the following:

Office of the Comptroller,
Chicago, December 16, 1912.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Aldermen, in City Council Assembled:

Gentlemen—I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the Departmental and Comptroller's Estimates pertaining to the Annual Appropriation Bill for the year 1913, in manner and form as provided in Section 42 of The Revised Municipal Code.

In so doing, the Comptroller feels compelled to discuss briefly with you the very serious condition existing in the Corporate Purposes Fund, as shown in the financial statement presented herewith, which has been caused by a very recent decision of the Supreme Court of Illincis, giving forth an interpretation of the law governing the revenue of the City from taxes, and specifically, what is contained in the limitation of its rate—adverse to that which the officers levying and extending the taxes have considered its intention, and by which they have heretofore been directed.

This decision, concisely stated, maintains that any rate necessary to produce the amount levied for sinking funds and interest on the bonded indebtedness, as well as the loss and cost in the collection thereof, added to the City's assured rate of $1.10 per $100.00 for Corporate Purposes, is illegal, and that all the Corporate needs whatsoever for which the City may levy must be included in this rate of $1.10.

The loss sustained by the Corporate Purposes Fund, as the result of this decision, in the resources anticipated and supporting its appropriation for the year 1912 alone, is represented by the reduction shown of its surplus from $4,065,577.21 to $870,801.60—

the difference, $3,194,775.61, consisting substantially of a loss of $3,698,035.00 in the revenue from taxation, offset by an increase of miscellaneous revenue.

The effect of this is, of course, carried over into the year 1913, by having that much less of an available balance from which to appropriate.

Moreover, the revenue to be derived from the taxes of 1913 (which is 75 per cent of the entire levy) will fall short $2,094,-922.00 and this would in itself require a corresponding reduction even were the past not involved.

The Comptroller, with a view to lending all possible assistance to your Honorable Body in this most difficult task of considering the Appropriation Bill for the year 1913, has carefully scrutinized these estimates with the heads of departments, eliminating everything that might appear useless or extravagant—reducing the aggregate to an amount $1,600,000.00 less than the aggregate for 1912, and one which would appear to represent the actual needs of the City, even under strictly economical administration.

And yet he finds the resources of the fund inadequate to such an expenditure by $4,446,966.13.

He is compelled, therefore, to recommend a further reduction of this amount, subject to the distribution of your Honorable Body, so that the appropriations may be brought within the estimated resources.

The Comptroller shares with all, the hope that the City will receive some adequate relief at the hands of the forthcoming legislature and trusts that all possible aid may be given by the members of your Honorable Body in obtaining the same.

He appreciates also that in order to experience this benefit in 1913, the expenditure thereof must be legalized in this appropriation bill.

He feels it his duty, however, to remind your Honorable Body that not only can there be no reparation by the legislature of the loss sustained in the resources of 1912, but also that only 75 per cent of any relief received can benefit or increase the resources of 1913, and consequently that the restoration of the surplus to its normal condition can be effected only by the retrenchment of expenses.

He feels justified, therefore, by its serious importance, in offering the recommendation that such action be taken by your Honorable Body as supporting the Comptroller will insure this retrenchment from the beginning of the year.

Expressed in a more concrete form, it would mean that the appropriations be so provided as to insure a salvage of the entire amount, and that it be so enforced during the first six months,

after which the restriction could be raised to the extent of the relief that shall have been received.

Your further attention is also invited to the estimates of the Water Fund. Although the aggregate thereof, as recommended by the Comptroller is less by $1,600,000.00 than the resources of the fund, the Comptroller observes that they provide for the first expenditures of a very extensive outlay for construction work during the next four or five years, amounting to about $16,000,000.00, and he would, therefore, recommend careful husbanding of the surplus of this fund, so that it may not be deficient when these expenditures shall have been contracted for.

In conclusion, the Comptroller desires to express grateful appreciation of the assistance rendered him in his task by His Honor, the Mayor, the Honorable Chairman of the Finance Committee, the heads of the departments and all others engaged in the work.

I beg leave to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) JOHN E. TRAEGER,
Comptroller.

The above letter of Comptroller Traeger, and the Report of Chairman Richert of the Finance Committee, both together with other particulars and proceedings following, will serve to inform the citizens of Chicago of a future time, of the great difficulties that were encountered by the financial heads of the City Government in the trying years 1912-13. Here is Chairman Richert's Report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Chicago, December 28th, 1912.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago:

The Annual Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year commencing January 1st, 1913, and ending December 31st, 1913, is herewith respectfully submitted.

We have carefully considered every item in the Comptroller's estimates and we feel that, considering the enormous loss in revenue occasioned by the recent decision of the Supreme Court, we have compiled an appropriation bill as low as the efficiency and the absolute demands of the departments, without crippling the same, will permit.

This loss in revenue has compelled the committee to refuse all

requests for increases in pay, although the committee has met many meritorious demands, which in time of normal financial condition might well have been allowed.

We call your attention to the fact that the classification of the various items contained in the ward appropriations are based upon the Efficiency Commission's percentages of distribution, and we recommend that this plan be strictly adhered to during the coming year.

The adoption a year ago of the Bureau of Efficiency's grading of salaries has been of great assistance to your committee in framing this appropriation bill, and has demonstrated to its satisfaction the wisdom of its adoption.

Your committee calls upon all department heads to guide themselves by the special provisions contained in this ordinance regarding retrenchments, and to the further fact that unless they are so guided it will necessitate the laying off of many employes and the crippling thereby of many needed municipal functions.

In conclusion we desire to express our thanks to the City Comptroller and the department heads for their co-operation and assistance in the preparation of this budget, and it is our earnest hope that the City Council will adopt this appropriation bill as herewith submitted. Respectfully,

JOHN A. RICHERT,
Chairman.

At a regular meeting of the City Council held January 2, 1913, Alderman Richert moved to proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance on the departmental and Comptroller's estimates for the fiscal year 1913.

The motion prevailed.

Alderman F. Ryan moved that the Council resolve itself into a Committee of the whole for the purpose of considering said report, and that Alderman Richert, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, act as Chairman of said Committee of the whole.

Subsequently, the Committee of the whole having risen, the Mayor called the Council to order, and thereupon Alderman Richert reported from the Committee of the whole, the report of the Finance Committee submitting an appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1913, and that he as Chairman of the Committee of the whole had been directed to present, as the report of the said Committee of the whole, a substitute ordinance for the ordinance recommended by the Committee on Finance; and moved that the ordinance recommended by the Committee of the whole be substituted for the ordinance recommended by the Finance Committee. The motion prevailed, and pending a motion to pass the substituted

ordinance, a number of amendments were proposed and acted upon. Finally the ordinance was passed.

The ordinance as passed was in substantial agreement with the position taken by Comptroller Traeger in his letter to the Mayor and the City Council, but still the appropriations for corporate purposes exceeding the known revenues for the fiscal year 1913, the ordinance provided for the withholding of 20 per cent of all salaries payable out of the corporate purposes funds in order to secure the running of the government during the fiscal year. The ordinance provided for the withholding, temporarily, of the 20 per cent, but in terms that might, in the opinion of Mayor Harrison, exclude increased revenues hereafter possibly to be obtained from the sale of bonds. Therefore, the Appropriation Bill being before the Mayor for his approval, he vetoed the section carrying the withholdment provision, and submitted a substitute. Following is the official report of the proceedings had thereon:

THE MAYOR TO THE COUNCIL

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, January 8, 1913.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—I have submitted a message to your Honorable Body vetoing certain items in the appropriation ordinance passed January 2, 1913. The amendments suggested by me have been acted upon.

Section 1 of said ordinance provides that twenty per cent (20%) of the salaries and wages withheld from the employes shall be paid them only in the event that the General Assembly gives relief by additional legislation increasing the City's revenues.

It occurs to me, however, that as the section is worded, in the event the Legislature should not give this relief (although I am fully confident it will do so) and the City Council should decide to issue bonds for corporate purposes to meet the deficiency and the same should be approved on a referendum by the voters, the Comptroller might not be held authorized to pay the proportion of the salary withheld from the City employes.

I have prepared an ordinance amending said Section 1 so as to make provision therefor. I also include therein another change excluding from the reductions the "Capital Account for the Restoration of Street Openings." This change has been requested by the Comptroller.

I respectfully recommend that said amendatory ordinance, transmitted herewith, be passed without the usual reference to a Committee. Yours respectfully,

(Signed) CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

Unanimous consent was given for the consideration of the ordinance submitted with the foregoing communication.

Alderman Richert moved to pass said ordinance. The motion prevailed and said ordinance was passed.

The following is the ordinance as passed:

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That an ordinance making appropriations for Corporate School, Public Library and Tuberculosis Sanitarium purposes for the fiscal year from January 1, 1913, to December 31, 1913, which appears on pages 3048 to 3175, inclusive, of the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council of January 2, 1913, as amended, be and the same is hereby amended by striking out Section 1 of said ordinance and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 1. That the amounts hereinafter set forth as appropriated for the corporate purposes of the City of Chicago, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law and as may be needed, be and the same are hereby appropriated for such corporate purposes of the City of Chicago for the fiscal year beginning January 1st, 1913, and ending December 31st, 1913, provided, however, that not more than one-twelfth of eighty per cent of the total amounts so appropriated and payable from the corporate purposes fund under the head of salaries and wages for each department, bureau, office, committee, commission, board, The Municipal Court of Chicago and the House of Correction, respectively, exclusive of salaries of officers fixed by law and wages of laborers and mechanics, and not more than one-twelfth of seventy per cent of the total amounts so appropriated for expenses for each department, bureau, office, committee, commission, board, The Municipal Court of Chicago and the House of Correction, respectively, payable from the corporate purposes fund other than salaries and wages and interest on corporate obligations, loss and cost in collection of taxes, taxes on corporate property, rentals of property used for corporate purposes, public benefits judgments, court costs, maintenance of Juvenile Court and Houses of Shelter, Capital Account for Restoration of Street Openings and necessary election expenses shall be expended in any one month unless a statute is enacted and becomes a law in the year 1913 by virtue of which the revenues from taxation for corporate purposes of the City of Chicago for the year 1913 shall be increased beyond the amount now authorized by law,

or, if no such statute is enacted in the year 1913, unless an ordinance is passed by the City Council and approved by the voters authorizing the issuance of bonds of the City of Chicago for general corporate purposes, in either of which events, but contingent on the happening of one of them, the expenditure of the additional twenty per cent of said respective amounts so appropriated under the heads of salaries and wages and of the additional thirty per cent of said respective amounts so appropriated for such other expenses or of such proportion of such additional twenty per cent and thirty per cent respectively as the revenues of the City of Chicago may then permit, shall be and the same is hereby authorized."

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication.

COMMITTEE OF BUSINESS MEN APPOINTED

Alderman Richert presented, December 23, the following resolution, which was adopted, all the Aldermen present voting for it:

Whereas, On account of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of this State that taxes levied for Interest and Sinking Funds must be included within the limitation fixed by the Juul Law will reduce the income of the City to such an extent that will make it impossible to carry on the necessary governmental functions without delaying and retarding work already undertaken and stopping other outlays that are pressing and necessary; and

Whereas, It is necessary that some relief be had through legislation at the earliest possible moment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That His Honor, the Mayor, be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of citizens representing the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Real Estate Boards, the City Club, Citizens' Association and members of such other public-spirited organizations as he may deem necessary to act in conjunction with the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Judiciary and State Legislation in presenting to the State Legislature the City's financial needs, and urging such legislation as will relieve the situation.

As authorized by the above resolution, the Mayor appointed, December 30, the following named citizens as such committee:

Alfred L. Baker, of the City Club.

Frederick Bode, of the Industrial Club.

Frank M. Bunch, of the Board of Trade.

H. M. Byllesby, of the Civic Federation.

Clyde M. Carr, of the Commercial Club of Chicago.
George E. Cole, of the Citizens' Association.
Howard Elting, of the Chicago Association of Commerce.
Lessing Rosenthal, of the Municipal Voters' League.
Charles H. Wacker, of the Chicago Plan Commission.
Albert H. Wahl, of the Cook County Real Estate Board.
Harry A. Wheeler, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America.
Edward Willoughby, of the Chicago Real Estate Board.

ADDRESSED BY THE MAYOR

On the afternoon of January 16, in his office, Mayor Harrison addressed the above named committee of citizens, and members of the Finance Committee and the Judiciary Committee, and stated to them the perilous condition the City was in. He said:

"After making up the budget for this year we are $4,600,000 short of what we should have. Every department head boiled down his estimates to the limit. There are no frills in the figures. Twenty per cent has been taken off the salary of employes that can be reached. In this we have succeeded in saving about $2,000,000, which leaves us still short $2,600,000.

"We have gone the limit in retrenching, and now we are up against the real thing. This means, gentlemen, that we will have to lay off police, firemen, health officers and in every other department in order that the City may meet her expenses.

"Unless we can get relief, unless aid is coming from some source such as we recommend, the last six months of the year will see the City of Chicago in the humiliating position of being unable to meet its payroll.

"Relief is absolutely imperative. The Health Commissioner asked for $50,000 the other day with which to fight disease.

"It is a pretty pass when the Council of the City of Chicago cannot appropriate that much money, but has to say, 'Gentlemen, we have to refer your request to the Finance Committee,' which means necessarily the burying of it."

As a result of the conference it was decided to make arrangements for submitting to the voters at the April election a proposition for a bond issue of $2,700,000 to make up the loss sustained by the corporate fund last year as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court that sinking funds and interest on bonds must come out of the taxes within the limits prescribed by the Juul Law.

The proposition first made by the Mayor was that the Legis-

lature should be asked to authorize the bond issue without submitting it to a referendum, as it is imperative that the money be raised. George E. Cole, representing the Citizens' Association, said he did not believe the present Legislature would pass a bill eliminating the referendum clause and that it should not be asked to do so.

"We are all agreed on the necessity for this particular bond issue," said Mr. Cole, "and I think it would be better to take the voters of Chicago into our confidence and ask them to vote for it. I believe all the associations represented here would stand behind such a proposition."

The Mayor said the City would go ahead and prepare to have the bond issue submitted at the April election in case the Legislature fails to act before that time. The bond issue is necessary to make up the loss already sustained, even should the Legislature pass the amendment to the Juul Law increasing the revenues of the City to what they were before the decision of the Supreme Court.

Alfred L. Baker, representing the City Club, also spoke in favor of putting the issue up to the people. Charles H. Wacker and David R. Forgan both spoke in favor of going straight to the people on the question of the proposed issue of bonds.

INTERESTING LEGAL OPINIONS

South Park Commissioners and Illinois Central Railroad—Corporation Counsel Sexton's Reasons for Withdrawing His Appearance in Their Case in Court

The following communication was submitted to the City Council, July 8, 1912, by the Corporation Counsel. It was ordered printed and placed on file.

Department of Law,
Chicago, July 8, 1912.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—March 30, 1912, an agreement was made between the South Park Commissioners, a municipal corporation, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company relating to lands and riparian rights, removal of passenger depot, location of viaducts and other matters in the City of Chicago and cancelling an agreement between the parties made December 11, 1911.

Later the South Park Commissioners filed its petition in the Cir-

cuit Court of Cook County praying that the boundary line fixed by said agreement be confirmed.

May 20, 1912, your Honorable Body passed the following order:

"Ordered, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter the appearance of the City of Chicago in said proceedings and to take such steps as he may deem proper to protect the interests of the City and the public."

The statute under which the proceedings were filed in the Circuit Court authorized any taxpayer or legal voter in the South Park District to file objections to the confirmation of the boundary line. No authority is found under which the City could enter its appearance, but by stipulation of counsel, the same was filed. Out of an abundance of caution, however, it was deemed advisable to enter the appearance of a taxpayer and legal voter in the South Park District, and upon my request, Mr. Maclay Hoyne, First Assistant Corporation Counsel, filed his answer and the same was adopted by the City as its answer.

On July 3, 1912, on our motion, an order was entered by Judge Honore allowing the City and Mr. Hoyne to withdraw their appearances and answers respectively. The reasons for so withdrawing are set forth in the following statement made to the court by me:

"May 20, 1912, the City Council, on motion of Alderman Cermak, passed the following order:

"Ordered, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter the appearance of the City of Chicago in said proceedings and to take such steps as he may deem proper to protect the interest of the City of Chicago and the public."

"In compliance with the order of the City Council the appearance of the City of Chicago was entered. The statute under which the proceedings were filed in the Circuit Court authorized any taxpayer or legal voter in the South Park District to file objections to the confirmation of the boundary line. No authority is found under which the City could enter its appearance, but by stipulation of counsel, the same was filed. Out of an abundance of caution, however, it was deemed advisable to enter the appearance of a taxpayer and legal voter in the South Park District, and upon request of the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Maclay Hoyne, First Assistant Corporation Counsel, filed his appearance. Later he filed his answer and the same was adopted by the City as its answer.

"The proposition of a settlement of the Lake Front controversy, which controversy has been in existence for the past forty years or more, has met with the approval of Mayor Harrison and his reasons therefor are set forth in his veto message of May 20,

1912. The settlement of the Lake Front controversy has been undertaken by the South Park Comissioners, in whom the title to the submerged lands of Lake Michigan adjoining the South Park District was vested by the Illinois General Assembly. It was the intention of the Corporation Counsel and Mr. Hoyne to represent the interests of the taxpayers and the citizens of Chicago generally, although in law, only those living in the South Park District are directly interested in the question of the boundary line and the contract made between the South Park Commissioners and the Illinois Central Railroad Company. Certain citizens were represented in the proceedings by Mr. Lessing Rosenthal, but their objections to the confirmation of the boundary line fixed by the contract of March 30, 1912, have been withdrawn because of the making of a supplemental contract between the South Park Commissioners and the Illinois Central Railroad Company which purports to cover the objections said persons had to the contract of March 30, 1912.

"The Corporation Counsel and Mr. Hoyne do not concede that this supplemental contract will have all the effect that the public has been led to believe it will have. They understand that this supplemental contract is not made a part of the original contract of March 30, 1912, but stands by itself to be carried out by the parties to the contract if they choose to carry it out, and to be enforced by legal proceedings if the parties thereto fail to carry out all its provisions if it is capable of being legally enforced.

"It is well known that the City instigated the institution of suits to reclaim made lands lying south of Twelfth street. One of these suits is against the Illinois Central Railroad Company and claims title in the State to certain made lands lying east of the Illinois Central Railroad. These suits were instituted in the name of the Attorney General of Illinois and the State's Attorney of Cook County. Since the trial of this proceeding began before Judge Honore, the Attorney General, through his representative, Mr. Robert N. Holt, has taken the position that the State is not interested in the pending proceedings and that the claims of the State to the made lands relied on in the State's reclamation case will be maintained after the termination of the pending proceeding here if, in the opinion of the Attorney General, such claims ought to be pressed and insisted upon.

"All the foregoing places the City in a peculiar position and one more or less anomalous. The South Park Commissioners under the law is an independent municipal corporation and has the legal right to make the contract which was made on March 30, 1912, and to file the petition to confirm the boundary line fixed in the contract. The City of Chicago as a municipal corporation has no

independent or supervisory powers over the making of the contract or the fixing of the boundary line. Nor has the City the right to bind the State or control its attitude as to the made lands which are the subject of the reclamation case pending against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The City is in the further position of being a party defendant to this suit, and it may be contended later that the City is bound by all the terms of the decree which may be entered and by the provisions of the contract of March 30, 1912, and perhaps of the supplemental contract made as a condition of the withdrawal of the objections of the citizens above referred to. The City of Chicago was not a party to either the contract of March 30, 1912, nor to said supplemental contract and took no part in the negotiations leading up to the making of either contract. It may be that the City Council and the Mayor of the City of Chicago are not entirely satisfied with all the provisions of said two agreements. But however that may be, the City Council will have ample opportunity to conserve the rights of the City of Chicago and the public in any way it may see fit when the Illinois Central Railroad Company comes to the City of Chicago for an ordinance granting to the Railroad Company certain privileges, which the railroad will have to do when it carries out certain improvements which it now contemplates and without which it will derive no benefit from the lands which it may receive by its agreement with the South Park Commissioners.

"For all the foregoing reasons, the Corporation Counsel and Mr. Hoyne have decided to withdraw the appearance of the City of Chicago and of Mr. Hoyne, respectively, and in so doing are of the opinion that it is the proper step to take to protect the interest of the City and the general public."

I transmit herewith a copy of said supplemental agreement for your information.

I sincerely trust that my action in withdrawing the appearance of the City of Chicago will meet with the full approval of your Honorable Body. Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) WM. H. SEXTON,
Corporation Counsel.

FARE RATES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

In compliance with a request of Chairman Block of the Committee on Transportation for the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the matter of half-fare rates on the transportation lines of the City for children going to and returning from public schools, the following opinion was sent to that Committee:

Law Department,
Chicago, May 22, 1912.

Hon. Eugene Block, Chairman of Committee on Local Transportation:

Dear Sir—I have before me the order which was introduced in the City Council by Alderman Thomson on April 29, 1912, which is as follows:

"Ordered, That the Committee on Local Transportation take up the matter of half-rate on the transportation lines of the City for children going to and from the public schools, and take such steps as may bring about such a fare if possible."

Your communication requests an opinion as to the City's powers in respect to bringing about such a half-rate fare by means of action on the part of the City Council. I would consider the subject, first, with reference to whether such an establishment of half-rate fares would be repugnant to the provisions of the "settlement" ordinances granting rights to the traction companies and passed February 11, 1907, and, second, whether the City has the inherent power to pass an ordinance of the character contemplated.

Section 11 of an ordinance to the Chicago Railways Company, passed February 11, 1907, provides in regard to rates of fare as follows:

"For a continuous trip in one general direction, within the present or future limits of the City, over its street railways covered by this ordinance and all extensions thereof (whether owned, leased or operated by it) the sum of five cents (5c) for each passenger twelve years of age or over, and three cents (3c) for each passenger under twelve (12) years of age; provided that children under seven (7) years of age accompanied by a person paying fare shall be permitted to ride free."

An ordinance following the ideas contained in the order hereinabove referred to would modify this section by reducing the rate of fare to be charged passengers over twelve years of age if such person were a child going to or from a public school, and would also modify the rate of fare to be charged for passengers between

the ages of twelve and seven years if such passenger were a child in attendance upon public schools of the City and using the street car transportation of the company.

It was evidently within the contemplation of the framers of this ordinance that the rates of fare therein established should not be unalterable and to meet the contingency calling for a revision of passenger tariffs, there was inserted in the ordinance a provision under Section 25 which provides as follows:

"It is understand and agreed that the company's agreement and obligation to pay the City the fifty-five (55) per cent of the 'net receipts,' as hereinbefore provided is based upon its right to charge and receive the fares prescribed in Section 11 hereof and to retain as its own the forty-five (45) per cent of the 'net receipts' as hereinabove in this section provided. The said City, however, reserves the right to, and it may at any time commute a sum not exceeding the City's share of the net receipts for the previous year into a reduction of said rates of fare; and thereafter in the event of such reduction of rates of fare the company may deduct and retain as its share of the net receipts each year an amount equal to what would have been the company's share of the net receipts of such year had the passengers carried during such year paid the fares prescribed in this ordinance, but the company, after deducting and retaining its share of said net receipts so determined, shall pay over to the said City the remainder, if any of the net receipts for such year less the deductions therefrom hereinbefore provided to be made from the said City's share of the 'net receipts' on account of license fees."

Sections 11 and 24 of an ordinance to the Chicago City Railway Company, passed on the same day, contain similar provisions as to rates of fare and commutation of fares. Under these provisions it will be seen that any reduction of fares on the part of the company, at the demand of the City, will result in the net receipts of the City (55 per cent) being reduced proportionately to the amount of loss entailed by such reduction in the company's share of the receipts; to put it otherwise, if the City occasions a reduction of fares it must bear the loss occasioned by such reduction through a diminution of its 55 per cent of the net receipts. The proposition of whether such a course would be advisable is one of policy concerning which this department is not authorized under the present circumstances to express an opinion.

The second question for consideration is one of the power of the City to enact an ordinance granting the privilege to children over seven years of age attending public schools in the city to use the street car lines of the city for a half-fare. The privilege thus granted would inure to pupils of public schools alone and could

not be availed of by children over seven years of age attending non-public schools.

It is apparent in the first instance that a valuable privilege would thus be conferred upon a certain class of children of the community and could not be enjoyed by other children not similarly circumstanced, that is those children not attending public schools or attending schools non-public in their character. A discrimination would thus be created against all children over seven years of age who did not happen to be in attendance upon the public schools of the City. Discriminations of this kind between individuals of a class are not favored in law.

In the case of Tugman vs. City, 78 Ill., page 405, it is said, concerning an ordinance granting a right to certain persons to engage in business within a designated district:

"A regulation of this character, to be binding upon the citizen, must not only be general, but it should be uniform in its operation. * * * Each member of a municipal corporation is required to share the burdens incident to such an organization; but, at the same time, all are entitled to share and participate equally in all benefits to be derived from such a government."

We can see no equality in an ordinance which would prescribe a two and one-half cent (2½c) fare for a public school child of fifteen years but would deny such reduced rates to a working child or child attending a parochial or private school.

In a communication upon the same subject from the Chairman of the School Committee of the Women's City Club, it is said:

"Of the Chicago children leaving grammar school each year only about eight per cent ever go to high school. Of the remainder, representing about 23,000, several thousand at least would be enabled to avail themselves of the two-year vocational course now offered in our public high schools if half-rate fares were in effect."

Assuming this statement to be approximately correct it appears that ninety per cent of the public school children of Chicago cease attendance upon the public schools after graduation from grammar school. It is common knowledge that the age of such graduation of children is from twelve to fourteen years. Admitting that many of these would continue in the public schools were half-fares furnished for transportation, the presumption may be indulged in that many thousands of these children would be cut off from the benefit of the half-rate public school fare on leaving grammar school merely by reason of the fact that they ceased attending a public school.

The children, therefore, who were fortunate enough to continue in the public schools would be given a privilege of half-rate fare while the less fortunate companions who were unable, from what-

ever cause, to continue their educational course, would be deprived of this reduced rate.

* * * * * * * * *

The reasoning upon the subject leads to the conclusion that any legislation, state or municipal, which attempts to confer privileges upon certain members of a class, viz., school children, while it denies such privileges to those who do not attend public schools, must in its nature come under the constitutional prohibition against legislation which denies all persons equal protection of the laws.

An ordinance drawn upon the lines suggested in the order of the council, passed April 29, 1912, would, in our opinion, be invalid.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN W. BECKWITH,
Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Approved:

(Signed) WM. H. SEXTON,
Corporation Counsel.

THE IDEAL CITY

DEPARTMENT OF THE MAYOR

ALL OTHER DEPARTMENTS

BUREAUS

WHAT THE IDEAL CITY WILL PROVIDE

By Frederic Harrison

The ideal city will provide for its citizens air, water, light—absolutely pure, unlimited in quantity and gratuitous to all. There is no good reason why water should be sold (at any rate in public places) more than air, or light, or highways. Air, light, highways, water, are the primary conditions of civilization. It is the interest of all that every citizen should have as much of these as he wants. There is no better reason to compel an individual citizen to buy water for sanitary uses than to compel him separately to pay for a walk in Hyde Park or a passage across London Bridge. In feudal times there were tolls upon everything. A high civilization abolishes tolls and furnishes the necessaries of life to all equally. Now air, light, roads and water stand on a different footing from food and clothes. Food and clothing are produced in separate pieces, are infinitely varied, and are adapted to an infinite variety of personal wants and tastes. A loaf of bread, a beefsteak, a jug of beer, are individually produced and individually consumed. They remain ear-marked, identifiable, transferable, and the subject of property, and of commerce. Air, light, water, passage (in their public and collective use), have not this character; and their public use should be free to all citizens.

GOVERNMENT
OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO
1912

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor

The power of the Mayor of Chicago is the representative power of the City Corporate. As the elected head of the corporation he stands for and is responsible to the entire population. And though the Mayor—any person in the office, and at any time whatsoever—be a staunch member of some political party, and though he recognize that at the first popular power is an affair of party, as his administration progresses he will not infrequently derive solace and have his strength renewed in the reflection that the continuing source of his authority is in the whole people.

While it is true that the powers and functions of the Mayor are principally executive, it is equally true that he has legislative duties and rights that may not be overlooked in any correct enumeration of his prerogatives. He presides at all sessions of the City Council. In written messages he recommends measures he wishes to have considered. He vetoes any ordinance or resolution which he deems defective or against public policy, and may submit with his objections thereto the draft of a substitute resolution or ordinance, which if his veto be not overcome by a two-thirds vote of the Council, are at once passed upon. Other instances of his connection with the business of legislation are when he attends specially important meetings of one or other of the Council committees.

Here may be noted one striking particular of difference between the powers and duties of the Mayor of Chicago and those of the Mayor of New York, which is the only other city with which this city is comparable. In New York the Mayor does not preside at the sessions of the Board of Aldermen. There, at the election every two years of the Aldermen, is elected also a president of the Board, who becomes the presiding officer and is paid a salary of $5,000 a year. Hence the Mayor's connection with legislation is made to be slight, and seen only in written messages, and the

occasional use of the veto. In Chicago that item of expense is saved.

As the chief executive and head of the administrative service the Mayor directs, guides and controls the government. His police authority is identical with that of the Governor of the State. Besides his control of the police force, he may exercise within the city the lawful resources possessed by the sheriff to suppress disorder. He thus has authority, through the sheriff, to call out, when necessary, every male inhabitant over eighteen years of age to assist in enforcing the laws and ordinances; and he is authorized to call in the militia to aid in overpowering obstinate riots, subject to the Governor, who is the Commander-in-chief. Never but twice in the existence of the city has occasion arisen for such executive action. The Mayor's more constant care regards matters and procedures that affect, or are intended to affect, the city's solid welfare and advancement. From his elevated official position he recognizes the best public tendencies in the community toward material, and the practical in civic, betterment. It is his duty and privilege to inspire and lead the citizens. He exerts himself to the uttermost to provide for the public needs of the present, in respect of permanent physical improvements, and at the same time to ensure the same to the people of the near future. These powers, duties and privileges are inherent in his official position, when they are not conferred by state law or city ordinances. Chicago still is waiting for a charter that shall square with the high purposes of the municipality, and agree with the opinions and sentiments of a majority of the people.

Many of the prominent features of the city government are moulded by the City Council. One such feature after another has been added by that productive body as occasion has demanded. Hence the many new departments that successively have been created and established. These have grown naturally out of the situation, in much the same manner as the numerous departments of the great mercantile houses on State street have appeared. The department store was not an invention, but an evolutional growth. So are the departments of the city government a product of evolution. The Council creates departments and bureaus in order to meet pressing needs, and authorizes the equipping of them with executive or administrative heads and with a convenient number of clerks and employes. The Mayor selects for the chief positions men of private integrity and public honor, and nominates them to the Council, asking for its consent to their appointment. His selections and appointments on the Board of Education, though in a sense complimentary, give him much thought, and occasion careful canvassing of individual merits, in order to secure an

impartial and a wise management of the city's public schools. The same may be said with respect to the Public Library—the appointments to the Board of Trustees carry with them no emoluments, but entail much labor in the interest of the general reading public.

The Mayor's participation in the conducting of the city finances is one of his highly important prerogatives. It begins with his selection of a suitable person to be City Comptroller and continues through the fiscal year. He assists that official with occasional suggestions and advice, and by more particular service when the annual budget is preparing for submission to the Finance Committee of the City Council. He may, in an advisory capacity, sit with this committee during its deliberations upon the details of the budget. In the last resort he may veto any of the budget's items. Authorized bonds are negotiable only when they bear his signature, and all warrants on the treasury must be countersigned by him.

It may not be overlooked that the purely popular demands upon the Mayor are many, if not sometimes onerous. He is expected to, and often does, attend functions arranged for by associations or committees—affairs that are more than social and less than official. On these occasions he represents and speaks for the people at large, and not merely for the government or administration.

Secretary to the Mayor

Secretary—CHARLES CECIL FITZMORRIS.

The Secretary to the Mayor bears a double relation to the service of the City. His position is strictly confidential, and also open and public. He serves the Mayor, and receives the calls of a great number of people who come every day on errands as numerous and various as they themselves are. He listens to them all, one after another, successively, and duly notes all requests, complaints and recommendations that are made, and at convenient times reports them to the Mayor, or such of them as he has not himself been able properly to dispose of. To the uttermost he practices discretion and delicacy in all important cases. He daily is in what practically is a school where the virtues of punctuality and patience are observed and cultivated. But he must have powers of despatching business quickly. More specifically, certain duties are imposed upon the Secretary by the ordinance creating his office. He is "to preserve and keep in the Mayor's office all books and papers which usually are filed, or are by law required to be filed therein; to deliver to the City Council and the respective

departments all messages from the Mayor in writing; to attend in the executive office during the hours of business, and to perform such other duties as may by the Mayor be required of him." He needs must have acquaintance with all the executive and administrative officials, and a comprehensive knowledge of the affairs of the municipality. It is one of the great advantages of his position, from which he profits in respect of public usefulness, that in it he necessarily acquires a fund of political information and has a variety of official practice, that in no other place in the City government could be supplied him.

General Clerk—Stenographer

General Clerk, Mayor's Office—Abraham Merinbaum.
Mayor's Stenographer—John M. Kelly.

Department of Finance

City Comptroller—JOHN E. TRAEGER.

Deputy City Comptroller—Louis E. Gosselin.
Chief Clerk—Charles J. O'Connor.
Expert Accountant—Charles B. Willard.
General Accountant—Mark M. Foote.
Acting Auditor—Joseph Harvey.
City Paymaster—John L. Healy.
Assistant Paymasters—Samuel R. Wharton, Thomas D. Chadwick.
Real Estate Agent—Joseph F. Peacock.

The Department of Finance is an executive department of the municipal government of Chicago. It controls the fiscal concerns of the city. The department embraces a City Comptroller, the City Treasurer and the City Collector, and all such clerks and assistants as the City Council may by ordinance provide. The Comptroller is the head of the department and has the management and control of all matters pertaining thereto. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of $100,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He appoints, according to law, a Deputy City Comptroller and such assistants, clerks and subordinates in his office as the City Council may authorize, and he may remove any such appointees, according to law. He is responsible for the fidelity of any person appointed by him who shall have the custody of public money, and he may remove any such person in his discretion for any reason he may

deem proper. He requires good and sufficient bonds to be given by all assistants, clerks and employes in his office who shall receive or have care, custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable things belonging to the city, which bonds shall run to the Comptroller and be approved by him. The Comptroller is charged with and exercises a general supervision over all the officers of the city who in any manner have to do with the receipt, collection or disbursement of the city revenues, and the collection and return of such revenues into the City Treasury. He is the fiscal agent of the city and as such has charge of all deeds, mortgages, contracts, judgments, notes, bonds, debts and choses in action belonging to the city, except such as are directed by law or ordinance to be deposited elsewhere; and he possesses and preserves all leases of the property of the city. He has supervision over the contracts, bonds, obligations, loans and liabilities of the city, the payment of interest, and over all the property of the city and the sale or disposition thereof; and, generally, in subordination to the Mayor and City Council, he exercises supervision over all such interests of the city as in any manner concern or relate to the city finances, revenues and property. Such are the principal powers of the Comptroller. Among his more important duties are these: To advertise at least once in each year, and not later than the first day of December in each year, for bids from all regularly established national and state banks doing business within the city, for interest upon the money of the city deposited in such banks. These bids are referred to the City Council for its information and consideration not later than the fifteenth day of December of each year. Any or all such bids may be rejected by the City Council, and it may designate as many depositories as it deems necessary for the protection of the city's interests, and to award bids accordingly. But the Comptroller is required to give notice that the average monthly balance to be kept in any one bank shall not exceed an amount equal to one-half the capital stock, surplus and undivided profits of such bank, but no bank shall have more than $2,000,000 of city money on deposit at any one time, excepting during the month when any given bank may be the "active bank" when the amount may be increased if occasion demands. The "active bank" is selected every month and in it the City Treasurer deposits his current receipts for the month, and against which the Comptroller checks for the payment of salaries and other current liabilities. Finally, he is required to protect the city at tax sales of property subject to sale on account of delinquent taxes, by appointing an agent who shall attend all tax sales in which the city is interested.

Department of Public Works

Commissioner of Public Works—LAWRENCE E. McGANN.
Deputy Commissioner—Joseph O. Kostner.
Chief Clerk—John A. Klein.

The Department of Public Works is a department of the municipal government of Chicago, established in 1876. It embraces the Commissioner of Public Works, the Deputy Commissioner, the City Engineer, the Superintendent of Streets, the First Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Second Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Third Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Superintendent of Water, the Superintendent of Sewers, the Superintendent of Maps, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Compensation, the City Architect and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide.

The Commissioner is appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He has the management and control of all matters pertaining to the department. He appoints, according to law, all officers and employes in the department except the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works. He may remove any such officer or employe according to law. The Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, executes a bond to the city in the sum of $50,000, with such sureties as the City Council may approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to require good and sufficient bonds to be given by all subordinate officers and employes in said department who perform any or all of the duties of keeping the time of employes, certifying to pay rolls and making out or delivering time checks for employes and the registrar of the Bureau of Water.

The Commissioner has charge of all public improvements commenced, or to be commenced, by the City of Chicago, and he has power, subject to the ordinances of the city, to regulate and control the manner of using the streets, alleys, highways and public places of the city, for the erection of telegraph poles or other poles or posts, for the laying down of gas, water and steam pipes, sewers, conduits and other underground construction authorized by law or the ordinances of the city, and to determine the location thereof; and to cause the prompt repair of the streets, alleys, highways and public places, whenever the same are taken up or altered. But nothing herein contained shall relate to the construction of local improvements, paid for in whole or in

part by special assessment; provided, however, that said Commissioner shall have charge of all local improvements paid for in part by special assessment, upon their completion and acceptance by the Board of Local Improvements, or upon their completion, acceptance and approval by the court confirming the assessment, and said Commissioner has the power to enforce all provisions of any contract for such improvements which relate to the guarantee and maintenance of such improvements and the repairs thereto.

It is the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works, subject to the ordinances of the city, to take special charge and superintendence of all streets, alleys and highways in the city, and of all walks and cross walks, bridges, viaducts, docks, wharves, public places, public landings and public grounds in the city; of all markets and market places and all other public buildings in the city, belonging to the city, and of the erection of all public buildings; of all works for the widening, deepening or dredging of the Chicago river and of its branches, and of the harbor of the city, of all sewers and works of said city, and the collection of water rates and fees for the use of water or for permits issued in connection with the water works system, and of all sewerage permits and licenses; to award and execute all contracts for any work or public improvement, the cost of which shall exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, and all contracts for coal for the use of any department of the city, with a proviso as above set forth relating to the construction of local improvements paid for in whole or in part by special assessment and that are under the control of the Board of Local Improvements.

The Deputy Commissioner of Public Works is appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the City Council. He has authority, under and subject to the order, direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Works, to sign or act for the Commissioner of Public Works, and he shall perform such duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works.

The Deputy Commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, must execute a bond to the city in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Department of Law

Corporation Counsel—WILLIAM H. SEXTON.

First Assistant Corporation Counsel—JOHN W. BECKWITH.

Assistants—Bryan Y. Craig, Lee D. Mathias, William Dillon, Nicholas Michels, Charles M. Haft, Patrick W. Sullivan, James G. Skinner, Leon Hornstein, Crawford Ross, A. L. Gettys, John F. Power, J. J. Viterna, Max M. Korshak, George L. Reker, S. A. T. Watkins, Otto C. Bruhlman, Harry J. Ganey, J. F. Grossman, James J. St. Lawrence, Dwight MacKay and Loring R. Hoover.

Secretary and Chief Clerk—A. J. Callaghan.

The Law Department is an executive department of the municipal government of Chicago. It embraces the Corporation Counsel and such number of assistants and clerks as the City Council may by ordinance provide. One of such assistants is known as the City Attorney and another as the Prosecuting Attorney. The Corporation Counsel is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, and he is the head of the department. Before entering upon the duties of his office the Corporation Counsel executes a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties. He has the power of appointing and removing all or any of his assistants. He superintends and with the assistance of the City Attorney and Prosecuting Attorney conducts all the law business of the city. He employs an attorney-at-law, whose office is at the headquarters of the Fire Department, and who is known as the Fire Department Attorney; such attorney is subject to the instructions of the Corporation Counsel and of the Fire Marshal, and he performs such duties as may be imposed upon him by either of them. The Corporation Counsel keeps in proper books to be provided for the purpose a register of all actions in court prosecuted or defended by his office, and all proceedings had therein; and such books are at all times open to the inspection of the Mayor, Comptroller and any members or committee of the City Council. He draws any deeds, leases, contracts or other papers required by the business of the city, when requested to do so by the Mayor, the City Council, or the head of any department. He drafts such ordinances as may be required of him by the City Council, or by any committee thereof. He furnishes, when required to do so, written opinions upon

subjects submitted to him by the Mayor, the City Council or by the head of any department. And he reports in writing, on or before the first day of March in each year, to the City Council, the transactions of his office during the preceding year, together with such other information as he may deem necessary or proper. Also he prepares and submits to the Comptroller on or before the first day of November in each year an estimate of the whole cost and expense of providing for maintaining his office during the ensuing fiscal year, and this is laid by the Comptroller before the City Council with his annual estimates. All deeds, leases, contracts, books and papers are required to be given over by any retiring Corporation Counsel to his successor on assuming the office.

City Attorney's Office

City Attorney—N. L. PIOTROWSKI.

Chief Assistant City Attorney—Morton A. Mergentheim.

Trial Attorneys—George F. Mulligan, Myer Emrich, George McMahon, Matthew J. O'Brien.

Appellate Court Attorney—David R. Levy.

Assistant Trial Attorneys—James J. O'Toole, James R. Considine, Edward A. Prindiville, Matthew E. Clark, Justin F. McCarthy, Michael C. Zacharias, John B. Brenza.

Chief Investigator—George Self.

Supervisor of Investigations—Frank C. Sebring.

Chief Law Clerk—Claude Dyckman.

Chief Docket Clerk—Joseph M. Coffey.

The City Attorney is appointed by the Corporation Counsel, and he assists that officer in conducting the law business of the city and has especial charge of all actions in tort against the city arising out of damages or injury caused by defective streets or sidewalks. He keeps in proper books provided for the purpose a register of all actions in court prosecuted or defended by his office, to which the city may be a party, and keeps an accurate record of all proceedings had therein. Such books are open at all times to the inspection of the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel, or any member or committee of the City Council. On or before the first day of March in each year, he reports in writing to the Corporation Counsel the transactions of his office during the preceding year, together with a statement of all actions pending in court prosecuted or defended by his office, to which the city is a party; and such report contains the names of all defendants and complainants, the nature of the action of the date of commencement thereof, and the status of such suit,

accompanying his report with such information as he may see fit to append. As to any cases that have been disposed of during his term of office, and since his last preceding report, he states the manner of the disposition of each of such cases.

Prosecuting Attorney's Office

Prosecuting Attorney—JAMES S. McINERNEY.

Chief Assistant—Albert J. W. Appell.

Assistants—Morris Barnett, Frank J. Calupny, George Emmicke, Henry Eckhardt, Leroy Hackett, Arthur Haggenjos, Abel B. Kresky, J. Henry Kraft, Otto Kerner, Z. H. Kadow, Ota P. Lightfoot, Roman G. Lewis, Wm. J. Naughton, Wm. Navigato, Walter Rooney, Frank C. Souhrada, U. S. Schwartz, W. J. Vavra.

Chief Clerk—Edward V. Peterson.

Stenographer and Law Clerk—Adolph Mai.

Notice and Law Clerk—Efford Woodson.

Stenographer and Law Clerk—Catherine McPadden.

The Prosecuting Attorney is appointed by the Corporation Counsel. He is charged with the prosecution of all actions for violation of the ordinances of the city, and he institutes an action in every case where there has been a violation of any city ordinance, when instructed so to do by the Corporation Counsel or the chief officer of any department, or upon complaint of any other person, when in the judgment of the Corporation Counsel the public interest requires that a prosecution shall be had. He may, with the consent of the Corporation Counsel, discontinue any action brought for the violation of any city ordinance on such terms as may to him seem equitable. On or before the first day of March in each year he reports to the Corporation Counsel the transactions of his office during the preceding year and submits with such report such other information as he may deem necessary or proper.

Department of Health

Commissioner—DR. GEORGE B. YOUNG.

Assistant Commissioner—Gottfried Koehler, M. D.

Secretary—E. R. Pritchard.

Office Secretary—S. F. Manning.

Chief of Bureau of Vital Statistics—M. O. Heckard, M. D.

Assistant Chief of Bureau of Vital Statistics—C. St. Clair Drake, M. D.

Chief of Bureau of Medical Inspection—Heman Spalding, M. D.
Assistant Chief of Bureau of Medical Inspection—I. D. Rawlings, M. D.
Assistant Chief of Bureau of Medical Inspection—Hyman Cohen, M. D.
Chief of Bureau of Sanitation—Charles B. Ball.
Assistant Chief of Bureau of Sanitation—Thomas J. Claffy.
Chief of Bureau of Food Inspection—B. E. Sherman, M. D. V.
Assistant Chief of Bureau of Food Inspection—H. Weisberg.
Chief of Bureau of Hospitals, Baths and Lodging Houses—Dr. Egil T. Olsen, acting Chief of Bureau.
Director of Municipal Laboratory—F. O. Tonney, M. D.

The Department of Health is a department of the city government established under an ordinance of the city. It embraces the Commissioner of Health, and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. At the same time, by the same ordinance, there was created the office of Commissioner of Health, the holder of which is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He must be a physician duly licensed to practice medicine. He has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the department. Conditioned for the faithful performance of his public duties, he executes a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000, with such securities as the City Council shall approve. He has and exercises a general supervision over the sanitary condition of the city and all orders and directions emanating from the department are issued in his name. He appoints, according to law, an Assistant Commissioner of Health, a Secretary, a Register of Vital Statistics, a Director of Laboratories, a Chief Food Inspector, medical, sanitary, meat, milk and ice inspectors, disinfectors and hospital attendants, and such other employes as may be necessary; and he may remove, according to law, any of such officers or employes. The commissioner is required to enforce all the laws of the state and ordinances of the city and all rules and regulations of the Department of Health in relation to the sanitary condition of the city. For the purpose of carrying out such requirements, he has authority at all times to enter into any house, store, stable or other building, and to take any measures that may be necessary to make a thorough examination of cellars, vaults, sinks, drains and other places and things, and cause them all to be cleaned and kept in good condition. In the necessary books for the purpose he keeps a record of all transactions of the department, including the registration of deaths; and he keeps on hand the necessary

blanks to be used by physicians and midwives and to furnish the same on application. He gives to the Mayor and other city officials such professional advice and information as they may require, with a view to the preservation of the public health; and whenever he hears of the existence of any contagious or epidemic disease, it becomes his duty to investigate and adopt measures to arrest its progress. He has power to make rules and regulations in relation to the sanitary condition of the city and for the prevention and suppression of disease, but such rules and regulations do not become effective until they have been approved by the City Council, except in cases of emergency. There is a penalty provided of not less than ten dollars nor more than two hundred dollars for each offense of any person violating, disobeying or refusing to comply with any rule, order or sanitary regulation of the Department of Health. The Commissioner of Health, the Assistant Commissioner, the Secretary of the Health Department, and all physicians, employes or inspectors who may be designated by the Commissioner of Health, have full police powers and the right to arrest or cause to be arrested any person who violates any of the provisions of the ordinance or rule of the department. Bureaus and subdivisions are established within the department for the better facilitation of the department's work, and for all such special rules and regulations exist.

City Physician

City Physician—DR. GEORGE J. SPENCER.

The City Physician is appointed by the Mayor. He is a member ex-officio of the Department of Health, but exercises no power and performs no duty as such member, other than to advise and consult with the Commissioner when he is requested to do so. He, when directed to do so by the Superintendent of Police, or any police office in charge, examines and makes provision for the care of all persons found to be sick or injured or insane at any police station; and when directed so to do, by the Corporation Counsel, City Attorney, Superintendent of Police or a police officer having charge of any police station, he investigates and examines all cases of physicial injury or illness claimed to result from defective streets, alleys, sidewalks and bridges, or from any cause which might render the city liable for damages, and reports the result of his visit and investigation. He examines employes of the city and reports the physical conditions found. He makes monthly visits to the House of Correction, the Juvenile Detention Home, the City Infants' Hospital, the House of the Good Shep-

herd and the Erring Women's Refuge, and submits a report of the medical service of these institutions to the City Comptroller at the end of each month.

Department of Police

General Superintendent of Police—JOHN McWEENY.
Secretary to the Superintendent—William L. Luthardt.
Assistant General Superintendent—Herman F. Schuettler.
Temporary Secretary of Department—Phillip McKenna.
Temporary Chief Clerk—William Wrechinsky.
City Custodian—De Witt C. Cregier.

(For a description of the Department of Police see the new ordinance passed by the City Council for re-forming the department, which is given on subsequent pages of this Manual.)

Department of Fire

Fire Marshal—CHARLES F. SEYFERLICH.
First Assistant Fire Marshal—Thomas O'Connor.
Second Assistant Fire Marshal—Patrick J. Donahoe.
Third Assistant Fire Marshal and Department Inspector—Edward J. Buckley.
Fifth Assistant Fire Marshal—Arthur R. Seyferlich.
Sixth Assistant Fire Marshal—Jeremiah McAuliffe.
Department Attorney—Michael J. Sullivan.
Secretary—William C. Gamble.
Office Secretary—John P. Murphy.

The Fire Department, established as an executive department of the municipal government of the city, includes one fire marshal, one assistant fire marshal, a secretary of the fire department, one veterinary surgeon, and such number of assistant fire marshals, captains, lieutenants, engineers, pipemen, drivers, truckmen, telegraph operators, assistants, clerks and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. The Fire Marshal is the head of the Fire Department, and has management and control of all matters and things pertaining thereto. He is not required to perform active fire duty except when in his opinion his presence at fires is necessary. He is appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, and before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of $25,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve. And he requires good and sufficient bonds to be

given by all his assistants, clerks and employes in his office who shall have the care or custody of any property belonging to the city. Such bonds run to the city, they having first been approved by the Fire Marshal. He appoints all his assistants and clerks, and may remove them, according to law. He has sole and absolute control and command over all persons connected with the Fire Department of the city, and possesses full power and authority over its organization, government and discipline, and he prescribes from time to time such rules and regulations as he may deem advisable. He has power to award and execute contracts for such materials and supplies as may be necessary in the administration of the affairs of the department, in case where the cost of such materials does not exceed the sum of $500—all contracts to be let to the lowest responsible bidder. He is required to inquire into, and cause to be investigated by the Fire Department Attorney, the cause of all fires which may occur in the city, as soon as may be after they occur, and cause to be kept a record of such investigation and the evidence in each case. There are numerous other provisions of the ordinance that created the Fire Department; one of these provides for a "merit roll," and another for the issuing to newspaper reporters badges which shall be in form and appearance the same as those worn by the members of the Fire Department.

Department of Electricity

City Electrician—RAY PALMER.

Assistant Electrician—A. C. King.

The Department of the Municipal Government of the city of Chicago, known as the Department of Electricity, was established by an ordinance passed by the City Council, and it includes a City Electrician, an Assistant City Electrician, a Superintendent of Construction, a Secretary, one Chief Inspector, one Inspector of Electric Meters and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. The same ordinance creates the office of City Electrician, and provides that he shall be appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He is the head of the said Department of Electricity and must be a practical and skilled electrician and not engaged in any other business while acting in such capacity. He is required, before entering upon the duties of his office, to execute a bond to the city in the sum of $25,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties. He has the management of the

Fire Alarm Telegraph and the Police Telephone systems, of municipal lighting, of the inspection of electric meters, of the inspection of all electric wiring within the city, both inside of buildings and above, beneath and upon the surface of the streets, and of all electrical matters in which the city is interested, and appoints, in accordance with law, all subordinate officers and assistants in his department; provided, that the Fire Marshal shall have control of all Fire Alarm Operators, and all matters pertaining to the actual operation of the Fire Alarm Telegraph and the location of call boxes. All operators are members of the Fire Department and are detailed for duty by the Fire Marshal to the City Electrician, but they are not separated from the Fire Department. He has part also in all matters pertaining to the operation of the electrical service of the Police Department; he consults with the General Superintendent of Police; and in case of a disagreement in any of said matters between the City Electrician and the General Superintendent of Police, the Mayor is given the power to decide such matters of difference. The City Electrician, from time to time, makes such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the direction and control of all subordinate officers, assistants, clerks and employes in the department. He has power to award and execute contracts for such materials and supplies as shall be necessary in the administration of the affairs of his department—in cases wherein the cost of such materials or supplies shall not exceed the sum of $500; the same to be awarded to the lowest bidder, after advertising in the manner provided for in the letting of similar contracts by the Department of Public Works. The ordinance creating this Department of Electricity has many articles and more sections for the information, instruction and direction of the City Electrician, and for the information of the public.

The City Electrician is ex-officio chairman of the Board of Examiners of Moving Picture Operators, and ex-officio chairman of the Board of Motor Vehicle Registry.

Department of Buildings

Commissioner—HENRY ERICSSON.

Deputy Commissioner—Robert Knight.
Secretary—P. C. Hoey.
Assistant Secretary—H. D. Stone.
Inspector in Charge—E. F. Kelling.
Plan Examiner—E. H. Nordlie.
Architectural Engineer—R. M. Gerety.
Elevator Inspector—Frank Gaynor.

The Department of Buildings is executive in character and operation, and the Building Commissioner is the head of the department. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council, but he must be an experienced architect, or a civil, structural or architectural engineer, or a building contractor or an efficient building mechanic, and have been engaged in some one of these trades or occupations for a period of not less than ten years prior to his appointment; and during his term of office as commissioner he shall not be engaged in any other business. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes an approved bond to the city in the sum of $25,000. He has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the Department of Buildings, and he appoints, and may remove, according to law, all subordinate officers and assistants in his department. It is the duty of the Commissioner and his assistants to enforce all ordinances relating to the erection, construction, alteration, repair, removal or the safety of buildings. The Commissioner inspects or causes to be inspected, all public school buildings, public halls, churches, theaters, buildings used either for manufacturing or commercial purposes, hotels, apartment houses, and other buildings or structures occupied or frequented by large number of people, for the purpose of determining the safety of such buildings, or any parts, appliances or equipment thereof; the sufficiency of their doors, passageways, aisles, stairways, corridors, exits or fire escapes, and generally their facilities for egress in case of fire or other accidents, and he is required to make return of all violations of the provisions of ordinances or laws; and whenever he finds any building or structure, or any part thereof, in the city in such unsafe condition as to endanger life, it is his duty to notify the owner, agent or occupant of such building to put it in a safe condition; and if such owner, agent or occupant neglects or refuses to place such building in safe condition within the time specified in the notification, it becomes unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to occupy the same. Other sections of the ordinance relate to the details of administration of the department, thus making plain the duty of the Commissioner and his assistants, as also the duties of owners, agents or occupants of buildings in the city.

City Civil Service Commission.

Members of the Commission—HARMON M. CAMPBELL, President; ELTON LOWER, JOHN J. FLYNN.

Secretary and Chief Examiner—R. A. Widdowson.
Examiner in Charge of Efficiency Division—James Miles.
Engineer Efficiency Examiner in Charge—J. L. Jacobs.
Examiner in Charge of Records Division—Miss F. B. Ross-Lewin.
Examiner in Charge Labor Division—Mrs. E. F. McCall.

The provision of law governing the appointment of Chicago Civil Service Commissioners is contained in an act of the State Legislature to regulate the civil service of cities, approved and in force March 20, 1895. It is the following: "The Mayor of each city in this State which shall adopt this act shall, not less than forty nor more than ninety days after the taking effect of this act in such city, appoint three persons, who shall constitute and be known as the Civil Service Commissioners of such city, one for three years, one for two years and one for one year from the time of appointment, and until their respective successors are appointed and qualified. Two commissioners shall constitute a quorum. All appointments to such commission, both original and to fill vacancies, shall be so made that not more than two members shall, at the time of appointment, be members of the same political party. Said commissioners shall hold no other lucrative office or employment under the United States, the State of Illinois, or any municipal corporation or political division thereof. Each commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take the oath prescribed by the constitution of this State."

Under another provision of this act, there was submitted to a vote of the electors of the City of Chicago at the general election held March 20, 1895, the proposition whether this city and its electors should adopt and become entitled to the benefits of the new law. A large majority of the votes at the election were cast for the proposition, and the Mayor at the time, George B. Swift, made proclamation of the adoption of the act and announced his appointment of three Civil Service Commissioners of Chicago. They were John M. Clark, for the term of three years; Robert A. Waller, for the period of two years, and Christopher Hotz, for a term of one year

The commissioners, as authorized by the law to do, proceeded to classify all offices and places of employment in the city govern-

ment, with reference to the examinations thereafter to be made, except officers who are elected by the people, or who are elected by the City Council, pursuant to the city charter, or whose appointment is subject to confirmation by the City Council, judges and clerks of election, members of any Board of Education, the superintendent and teachers of schools, heads of any principal department of the city, members of the law department and one private secretary to the Mayor; all of whom are not included in the classified service. The first commission adopted rules, which from time to time have been amended or added to, for carrying into effect the purposes of the law. The rules were, as the law required, made public by publication in the official newspaper and by means of a pamphlet which contained them, and was freely distributed. The rules existing and in force in any one year are printed annually and are distributed without charge to all citizens who are interested in the administration and procedure of civil service. All applicants for places in the classified service are subjected to public and competitive examination, which is free to all citizens of the United States. The examinations must be practical in their character and relate to matters which fairly test the relative capacity of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the positions, and in some cases include tests of physical qualifications and health and, when appropriate, manual skill. No questions in any examination relate to political or religious opinions or affiliations. In all cases the commission has control of the examinations, specifying limitations only as to residence, age, health, habits and moral character of the applicant. After such public, competitive and free examination, the papers are marked and graded and the names of all who have passed over and above 70 are placed on the eligible register, such persons taking rank upon the register as candidates for appointment in the order of their relative excellence as determined by the examination. Preferred persons for appointment to the classified service are those who were engaged in the military or naval service of the United States during the years 1861, 1862, 1863 or 1864, and who were honorably discharged therefrom; but only on condition that they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties to which they are assigned. Vacancies in the high grades are filled by competitive promotion examination, the manner of promotion examination, the rules governing the same, and the method of certifying are the same as provided for original appointment. The commission decides as to the cases where a promotion examination is practical or possible, and as to the members in the next lower grade who are eligible to take such examination. Whenever a vacancy in

the classified service exists in any department, the head of the department notifies the commission of the fact and the commission certifies to such appointing officer the name and address of the candidate standing highest upon an original register for the kind and grade to which the position belongs. In the case of an eligible register resulting from a promotion examination, the commission certifies the names and addresses of the three candidates standing highest upon such register. The persons certified or tendered reinstatement must report to the head of department or appointing officer within five days from the date of certification. In case of original appointment, the persons are on probation for a period of six months, at the expiration of which period, if he or she is found competent, the appointment becomes complete.

The commission ascertains also the duties imposed by law and practice upon particular groups of employes and keeps records of the standard of efficiency of such employes. These records of efficiency are used either as a basis for promotion, or for lay off, where the final efficiency average falls below 70, as a basis for discharge. The efficiency division investigates the methods employed in the different departments.

Department of Supplies

Business Agent—RICHARD J. REYNOLDS.

The Department of Supplies is an executive department of the city. By the ordinance creating it, there also was created the office of Business Agent, and the person holding such position was constituted the head of the Department of Supplies, which is closely connected with the Department of Finance, as the Business Agent conforms to the rules and regulations of the City Comptroller. He is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the City Council. He executes before entering upon the duties of his office, a bond to the city in the sum of $50,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his official duties. By the same ordinance all empolyes under the Business Agent are required to give bonds to him, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties, respectively. Five of these positions are named and the amount of the bond attached to each is stated thus: Chief clerk, $10,000; stationer, $5,000; stock keeper, $10,000; storehouse clerks, each, $5,000, and other employes, $2,000. The Business Agent makes all purchases of supplies and materials for the use of the city, and he lets all contracts for labor to be performed for the city in cases where the cost of such materials or labor is not less than the

sum of $500. Requisitions are made upon him by the heads of departments for all purchases to be made and all contracts to be let by the Business Agent, provided that such requisitions are approved in writing by the heads of the departments for which the same are required. Such requisitions are his authority for all purchases under them, and he files them in his office for safe-keeping. There is this exception to the above, the Commissioner of Health makes all purchases of and lets all contracts for medicinal, preventive and curative supplies and materials, and such other supplies and materials as require technical knowledge of medicine, pharmacy or chemistry. The Business Agent charges to the department the supplies to be furnished them on requisition, at their cost price, and he renders monthly statements to the heads of departments of the amounts charged to them respectively. He also presents to the City Comptroller monthly statements showing the total cost of supplies furnished to each department, and the amount thus stated, when certified to be correct by the heads of the several departments, is charged to funds appropriated for the use of such departments. That he may make all purchases upon the most advantageous terms, he procures competitive proposals from at least two responsible persons or corporations, and he takes advantage of the lowest prices quoted for goods of equal value. In all cases wherein is involved the expenditure of sums of money in excess of $200 and below $500, he procures proposals in writing from at least three bidders, which proposals are filed with the requisitions pursuant to which the purchases are made. Further he keeps books of record of all purchases made by him, and of all contracts let by him under provisions of the ordinance which created the Department of Supplies.

The City Clerk

City Clerk—FRANCIS D. CONNERY.

Chief Clerk to the City Clerk—Edward J. Padden.

The office of Clerk of the City of Chicago is elective, and its tenure is for two years. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He keeps the corporate seal and all papers belonging to the city. He attends all meetings of the City Council and enters a complete record of its proceedings on the official journal of that body. He records all ordinances passed by the City Council, and files the

originals for safekeeping. Transcripts from the journals and other records and files in his office, when certified by him under the corporate seal, are evidence in all courts in like manner as the originals, were they produced. He administers oaths and affirmations on all lawful occasions. He issues, when requested by the Mayor or any Aldermen so to do, notices to members of the City Council of special meetings, and also to members of committees, and to all persons whose presence is required before any committee, when requested by the chairman of such committee to do so. He delivers without delay to the officers of the city, and to all committees of the City Council all resolutions and communications referred to such officers or committees. In like manner he delivers to the Mayor all ordinances and resolutions in his charge which may require to be approved or otherwise acted upon by the Mayor, together with all papers on which the same are founded. He reports to the Council all acceptances of ordinances and bonds connected therewith, which have been filed in his office since the preceding meeting. He attests all licences granted under the ordinances of the city and he keeps a record of their issuance; and where medal plates or badges are required as signs of the licensing, he issues them free of charge to the person paying the license fee. He issues pamphlet copies of the Journal of the proceedings of each meeting of the City Council, as has been the custom of the office for about the last fifty years, and lets a contract annually for the work of such printing to the lowest responsible bidder. He also lets a contract annually for binding a limited number of sets of the Journal into single volumes for each Council year.

The City Clerk is ex-officio a member of the Firemen's Pension Fund.

City Treasurer

City Treasurer—HENRY STUCKART.

Assistant City Treasurer—J. Lindheimer.
Chief Clerk—Albert J. Keefe.
Cashier—J. C. Smith.
Attorney—Edward F. Dunne, Jr.

The City Treasurer is elected by the voters of the City of Chicago. He appoints, according to law, all assistants, clerks and subordinates, and may remove them, according to law. But any assistant, clerk or subordinate appointed by him who has the care, custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable thing belonging to the city may be removed by him at his discretion. He requires good and sufficient bonds to be given by all assistants

and clerks in his office who receive, have the custody or handling of any moneys or other valuable thing belonging to the city, which bonds run to and must be approved by the City Treasurer. He shall receive all moneys belonging to the city and is required to deposit daily all moneys received by him as City Treasurer during banking hours, all such moneys as he may have received on the day previous after banking hours, in one of the banks which have been designated by the City Council as depositories, pursuant to law. Of the banks so designated as depositories, the City Comptroller, by authority given him, designates from time to time, one as the active bank or depository for a period of not longer than one month at a time. During such period the City Treasury deposits in such active bank such sums as will make up the balance therein not to exceed $2,000,000, and shall draw his checks to pay warrants drawn upon him by the Mayor and City Comptroller upon such active bank; but it is provided that the Treasurer shall have power to withdraw the city's money from any depository in certain cases and circumstances. The City Treasurer carries a "petty cash" fund and for the purpose of enabling the Treasurer to pay in cash such warrants as may be presented to him for payment in cash, the Mayor and Comptroller are authorized to draw warrants from time to time for such amounts as may in their judgment be sufficient to the daily demand for such purpose. Such warrants are made payable to the City Treasurer and are chargeable to the Treasurer's "petty cash" fund, and in turn they are credited to this fund when paid in cash. There is also an equalization and transfer fund, and for the purpose of facilitating the equalization or apportionment of the amounts of the balances on deposit with the several depositories and the speedy transfer of money from one depository to another in case of necessity, the Mayor and Comptroller are authorized to draw warrants from time to time, for such amounts as may in their judgment be necessary or advisable for the proper apportionment of the city deposits among its depositories or for the protection of the city's interests. Such warrants are made payable to the City Treasurer and are chargeable to the "equalization and transfer" fund, which, in turn, gets its due credits. Minute directions are given in the law to the City Treasurer for the keeping of proper books and full accounts, which at all times are open to the examination of the City Comptroller, the Committee on Finance or any member of the City Council. He makes to the City Comptroller a monthly report, under oath, of all interest or moneys received or credited to the City Treasurer or to the city, by any bank or other depository (naming them) in which is deposited interest-bearing moneys of the city, together with the

average sum of money on deposit in each bank or depository during the calendar month, and the average rate of interest so paid or credited.

The bond of the City Treasurer is in the sum of $5,000,000.

City Collector

City Collector—EDWARD COHEN.

Deputy City Collector—J. F. McCarty.
Cashier—J. F. O'Brien.
Chief Clerk, Special Assessments—M. J. Derry.
Clerk in Charge Wheel Tax Division—Thomas McLain.
Clerk in Charge Warrants for Collection Division—A. U. Schneider.
Clerk in Charge Amusement and Saloon License Division—J. A. Bailey.

The City Collector is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. Before assuming the duties of the office he executes a bond, with sureties approved by the City Council, in the sum of $250,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of the office. He appoints according to law such assistants, clerks and subordinates in his office as the City Council may authorize, and he may remove any such according to law. He is held responsible for the fidelity of any person appointed by him who has the custody of public money, and he may remove any such person in his discretion for any reason he may deem proper; from all he requires bonds running to the city. He files with the Comptroller a daily and monthly statement of all moneys received by him, and from whom and on what account they have been received. He keeps books and accounts in which he is required to show all receipts of moneys paid to him. Amounts for which he thus accounts are made up of license fees, fees for inspections, fees for permits, compensation for franchises, and all other payments of money not otherwise specifically provided for, and these are paid direct to the City Collector, and by him are transmitted daily to the City Treasurer. Also collections of fines by the Municipal Court are paid direct to him. Such is the usual course, but where the public convenience requires it, the Department of Finance may authorize the payment of license fees and fees for permits to be made to the officer authorized to issue permits and licenses. The collections by the Water Bureau are made direct to the City Treasurer. The City Collector collects special assessments on improvements which are ordered by the Board of Local Improve-

ments of the city, and for all uncollected special assessments on the warrants as forwarded to him by the County Court he makes a delinquent return to the County Collector each year.

Department of Track Elevation

Commissioner—FRANCIS J. OWENS.

Engineer—George F. Samuel.

Secretary—Miss Fannie Specter.

Though an organization, composed of citizens and aldermen, was formed in 1892, largely by the discretion of the then Mayor, Hempstead Washburn, for the purpose of beginning and prosecuting the work of track elevation, it was not until after twenty years of operation under that organization that the Department of Track Elevation was created by ordinance, May 8, 1911. At the regular meeting of the City Council on that date, Mayor Harrison submitted an ordinance that was prepared by the Corporation Counsel, creating a Department of Track Elevation, and providing for the appointment by the Mayor of a Commissioner of Track Elevation, and for the appointment by the Commissioner, according to law, of the necessary assistants, which ordinance the Mayor recommended for immediate passage, and accordingly the ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote of the Aldermen.

Thus was established an executive department of the municipal government of the city, which is known as the Department of Track Elevation and embraces the Commissioner of Track Elevation, the Engineer of Track Elevation and a Secretary, and provides for such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance designate. The Commissioner is appointed by the Mayor, by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. He has the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the Department, but before entering upon the duties of his office he is required to execute a bond to the City of Chicago in the sum of $10,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He appoints, according to law, all officers and employes in the Department, and he may remove any officer or employes, according to law. It is by the ordinance made his duty to conduct negotiations with the various steam, elevated or street railway companies operating railway cars within the City of Chicago, for the purpose of eliminating grade crossings, and to prepare general plans outlining the nature of the work required to be done. He submits drafts of ordinances to the Committee on Track Elevation for the elimination of grade crossings, either by the elevation of railway tracks, or by any other practical

method of separating the plane of railway tracks from that of the streets, alleys or public ways crossed by any such tracks. He examines and approves all plans for work to be done under track elevation ordinances passed by the City Council, and he supervises all work done thereunder. He makes, or causes to be made, photographic records and daily reports showing the progress of all such work, which are kept on file in his office. He is required before the first day of March in each year to prepare and present to the City Council a report showing the entire work of his department and the receipts and expenditures thereof during the previous fiscal year; and to prepare and submit to the City Comptroller, on or before the first day of November in every year, an estimate of the whole cost and expense of providing for and maintaining his department during the ensuing fiscal year, which report shall be in detail and shall be laid by the said Comptroller before the City Council with his annual estimate.

Department of Transportation

Transportation Expert—MICHAEL C. BUCKLEY.

Secretary—Nona A. Sheehan.

This officer is appointed by the Mayor, the Council concurring, and before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the City in the sum of $5,000. He appoints such assistants as the Council by ordinance provides. His duties are to receive complaints concerning the service furnished by companies engaged in the business of local transportation, or concerning the failure of such companies to comply with the terms of their grants or with the general ordinances of the city, applicable to them; to investigate and consider all such complaints and to take such action thereon as the facts may warrant; to investigate, without complaint of citizens, and to keep himself and the Committee on Local Transportation informed as to the kind, quality and sufficiency of the service furnished by the companies engaged in the business of local transportation in the city; and also to make special investigations, and to procure special information, for the Council or the Committee on Local Transportation when ordered by them to do so.

Department of Smoke

Chief Smoke Inspector—OSBORN MONNETT.

Chief Assistant Inspector—S. H. VIALL.

Under the terms of an ordinance providing for smoke inspection and its abatement in the City of Chicago, passed by the City

Council on July 8, 1908, a Smoke Inspector is appointed by the Mayor, such appointee to be qualified by technical training and experience in the theory and practice of the construction and operation of steam boilers and furnaces and also in the theory and practice of smoke abatement and prevention. A chief assistant smoke inspector, appointed under civil service, is bonded in the sum of $5,000.00, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties, and his required qualifications are similar to those of the Smoke Inspector. The Smoke Department is employed in the detection and prosecution of violators of the provisions of the ordinance, and in the supervision of the construction or reconstruction of plants where heat or power or both of them are generated. In the supervision of construction the officials are required to approve only such proposed installations as provide adequate means for the prevention of smoke. Dense smoke coming from the chimney of any building or premises owned privately or by the city, or from the chimney connected with any boat or locomotive, is forbidden by the ordinance.

The ordinance creating the Department of Smoke Inspection authorized the Mayor to appoint a Smoke Abatement Commission to be composed of eight members, who should act as advisors to the Smoke Inspector in the conduct of the department. This commission is composed as follows:

Thomas E. Donnelly, chairman; Adolphus C. Bartlett, Edward A. Butler, John V. Farwell, William V. Kelly, Bryan Lathrop and John G. Shedd.

This commission was authorized by the ordinance to appoint an advisory board of three mechanical engineers, who should act as advisors on engineering questions to the Smoke Abatement Commission, to the Smoke Inspector and to the members of the department. The Board is composed as follows:

Consulting Engineer, George M. Brill; Mechanical Engineer, Joseph J. Merrill; Mining Engineer, S. G. Hobert.

Department of Weights and Measures

Inspector—PETER ZIMMER.

Chief Deputy—William F. Cluett.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures is appointed by the Mayor. Before entering upon the duties of his office he executes a bond to the City in the sum of $5,000. He examines once a year all weights, measures, scale beams, patent balances, steelyards and other instruments used for weighing and measuring in the city, except track scales and scales of capacity for three

tons or upward, which are inspected once in every six months. He stamps with a seal all weights and measures and scales used which he may find accurate and delivers to the owner a certificate of accuracy. He has a scale of fees ranging from $3.50 down to 5 cents. He turns in daily to the City Collector all fees he has received; and at the same time he makes a report in writing to the City Comptroller, showing in detail his transactions for the day.

Inspection of Steam Boilers and Steam Plants

Chief Inspector—MICHAEL J. RYAN.

Supervising Engineer—Robert Wilcox.

The head of the Department for the Inspection of Boilers, Steam and Cooling Plants, is the Chief Inspector, appointed by the Mayor. The persons so appointed shall be qualified from practical experience in the design or construction and operation of boilers or other apparatus under pressure of whatsoever kind, to enable him to judge of their safety. The Supervising Engineer and Chief Deputy Inspector is appointed by the Chief Inspector, according to law. They each execute a bond to the city in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties. It is the duty of the Department to pass upon the plans and specifications and issue permits for the installation of any pressure apparatus in a new plant or the remodeling, reconstruction of or addition to an existing plant, whether for power or heating purposes.

The Oil Inspector

Inspector of Oils—JAMES A. QUINN.

Chief Deputy—John A. Zimmer.

The City Oil Inspector is appointed by the Mayor, under authority given by a state law enacted in 1874. His compensation is paid by the party or parties requiring his services at a rate fixed. He gives a bond in such sum as may be exacted by the City Council, with sureties approved by the Mayor. The statute enumerates the various oils to be inspected—coal oil, naphtha, gasoline, benzine and other mineral oils and fluids, the products of petroleum. It is a misdemeanor to offer any such oils for sale that are below the standard. Upon the application of any manufacturer, refiner or producer or dealer in any description of coal

oil, or any other person, to test such articles, the Oil Inspector tests them by the approved methods and instruments. He appoints as many deputies as may be needed, and for them he is responsible. Heretofore the net proceeds from inspections have been considered as belonging to the holder of the office, but now not so. By the recent amendement to the law by the State Legislature, the Inspector is paid out of the fees of the office a salary of not more than $5,000, and the remainder of the fees are turned into the City Treasury. These, it is estimated, will amount to $2,500 a month throughout the year. The appointment by the Mayor under the amended law of the Inspector is for one year and not as before, for the mayoralty term. The amount of the bond now required of the Inspector is $25,000.

The Oil Inspector's Showing for Two Years

The following is a report month by month of barrels inspected in the years 1911 and 1912, also the amounts of the net receipts of the office for each month, which was paid to the city collector:

1911	Barrels	1912 Barrels	Net Receipts of Office Paid into City Treasury
January	54,233	63,675	2,573.48
February	47,309	56,531	2,165.66
March	59,331	65,441	2,691.96
April	50,246	65,676	2,711.71
May	67,926	71,968	3,060.33
June	60,629	68,125	2,858.00
July	60,511	70,443	3,397.53
August	60,983	76,745	3,377.80
September	67,858	72,349	3,108.74
October	67,762	78,438	3,437.13
November	67,130	80,238	3,579.03
December	57,204	.....	.....
	721,122	769,629	32,961.37

The total number of barrels inspected for the evelen months of 1912, was 769,629 and the net receipts for the same months were $32,961.37. The month of December will increase the amount of barrels to be inspected to about 844,629 and the net receipts of the Office to $36,261.00, which is a net gain in number of barrels inspected in 1912 over the year 1911, of 123,500 barrels, and net gain of $7,410.00.

Board of Local Improvements

Members of the Board—GEORGE A. SCHILLING, President; Clayton F. Smith, Vice President; Fred Burkhard, Assistant Secretary; Frank Z. Rydzewski and Frank Sima.

Secretary Board of Local Improvements and Superintendent of Special Assessments—Edward J. Glackin.

The Board of Local Improvements of the City of Chicago is governed in its work by the Local Improvement Act approved June 14, 1897, and in force July 1, 1897, with amendments thereto.

The Board is made up of five members, who are appointed by the Mayor. The appointments are confirmed by the Council, who make provision for their salaries, as well as for the operating expenses of the department. The Board elects from its members a President, Vice President and Assistant Secretary, and the President appoints committees in the Board who have special charge of the various branches of local improvements, such as condemnation, paving, sewer, house drains, water mains, water service pipes and sidewalks.

The Superintendent of Special Assessments is ex-officio Secretary of the Board.

The function of the Board is to make local improvements by special assessment, special taxation, general taxation or otherwise, as shall be prescribed by ordinance, the various steps to be taken being defined in the Local Improvement Act. Improvements may be originated on motion of a member of the Board, on petition or request of property owners, or on order from the City Council. The Board alone has the power to prepare and submit an ordinance to the Council for a local improvement. In connection with the work of the Board, and in addition to the holding of meetings, committee work, keeping of records, etc., there is, incident to the making of a local improvements, the engineering work; preparation of estimates of cost, reports, etc.; the searching of records for legal description of property and names and addresses of the owners or representatives; holding of public hearings; preparation of ordinances; the spreading of assessments; preparation and filing of assessment rolls; preparation, publication and mailing of notices; preparation of contracts, specifications, etc., advertising for bids, awarding contracts, etc.; the supervision and inspection of local improvements under way, issuing of vouchers, bonds, retainer certificates, etc.; filing of affidavits, certificates and other papers; the keeping of a separate account for each special assessment warrant, including record

of rebates, refunds, public benefits, etc., necessitating the employment of a large staff of employes; and also the work of the Attorney of the Board of Local Improvements in the confirmation of assessments, trial of cases and all other legal matters.

Election Commission

President—CHARLES H. KELLERMANN.

Commissioners—Charles H. Kellermann, Anthony Czarnecki, Howard S. Taylor.
Chief Clerk—William H. Stuart.
Assistant Chief Clerk—Warren Phinney.
Attorney—Charles H. Mitchell.

The three members of the Election Commission are appointed by the County Court, and become officers of that court when first appointed. They hold their offices for a term of three years, In case of a vacancy the County Court has the power by appointment to fill it. Two leading political parties of the state are required to be represented on the Commission and must be legal voters and householders residing in the city. No commissioner can hold any other office. The board elects one of its members as chairman and one as secretary. The office of the Commission is kept open on every day of the week except Sunday and legal holidays. The Board provides ballot boxes, registry books, poll books, tally sheets, blanks and stationery of every description with printed headings and certificates necessary for the registry of voters and the conduct of elections. Election precincts are established by the Commissioners, the basis taken for each being the number of votes cast at the previous presidential election; each precinct to contain, as nearly as possible, 300 voters. It appoints all judges and clerks of election and has the management and control of the registration of voters.

Supervising Engineers, Chicago Traction

Chairman and Chief Engineer—BION J. ARNOLD.

George Weston—Representing the City.
Harvey B. Fleming—Representing Chicago City Railway Co.
John Z. Murphy—Representing Chicago Railways Co.
A. L. Drum—Representing Calumet & South Chicago Railway Co.
George Weston—Assistant Chief Engineer.
L. H. Davidson—Secretary.

The Board of Supervising Engineers was organized under the ordinance of the City Council, passed Feb. 11, 1907, relating to the Chicago City Railway Company and the Chicago Railways Company, immediately upon the acceptance of said ordinance by those companies. By requirement of the ordinance, there was appointed by the officials of each company an engineer to represent them on the board, the names and addresses of the engineer so appointed to be reported in writing to the Mayor; and the city was required to appoint, within thirty days thereafter an engineer as its representative on the board—this engineer to be appointed by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the City Council, and the company to be notified in writing of his name and address. It was by the ordinance provided that "the said city or company may respectively, at any time, and from time to time, remove its representative on said board, and may also respectively from time to time, appoint an engineer to represent it upon said board, whenever and as often as it shall fail to have a representative upon said board from any cause whatever. No such removal or appointment shall take effect until written notice thereof has been given to the other party making such removal or appointment." Bion J. Arnold was named in the ordinance as the third member of the board and he was designated as chief engineer. Next the ordinance stipulates that "the city and the company may, at any time and from time to time, remove the third engineer from said board, and may also select and appoint a third engineer to be a member of said board, whenever and as often as a vacancy in said board shall occur from the death, resignation, removal, refusal or inability to act of the third engineer upon said board." A majority of the board is authorized at all times to exercise the powers conferred by the ordinance.

Similar action to the foregoing was taken with reference to the Calumet and South Chicago Railway Co. This company received its charter March 30, 1908, and named its representatives on the Board of Examining Engineers.

Examiners of Stationary Engineers

Examiners—HENRY A. ZENDER, ADOLPH W. JENCZEWSKY AND W. F. MELICAN.

The Board of Examiners of Stationary Engineers is appointed by the Mayor. It consists of three members, all of them practical engineers and competent judges of the construction of steam boilers and engines and experienced in their operation. The Board examines applicants for licenses as engineers and boiler or water

tenders and issues to such applicants as are found qualified proper certificates; each certificate issued expires by limitation one year from date. An application for an engineer's license must be accompanied by a fee of $2.00 and for a boiler tender or water tender's license by a fee of $1.00. Applicants are required to pass by a percentage of 70 or more.

A new feature of the examination is the use of a common slide valve engine with one double and one single acting pump. Applicants are required to show their practical knowledge by setting valves, etc.

The engineers continue under the jurisdiction of the Board after passing the examination under the provisions of the ordinance and three Field Inspectors are employed to travel throughout the City daily inspecting engines and boilers under the direction of the Board. Recently the inspectors have been directed to ascertain the size and horse power of the boiler and engine in each plant inspected by them and to note the same in their report. This information is regarded of value to the Board in determining the ability required by engineers to operate the plant.

Municipal Art Commission

Commissioners—RALPH CLARKSON, RICHARD E. SCHMIDT, LORADO TAFT.

Commissioners (ex-officio)—Carter H. Harrison, Mayor; Francis T. Simmons, President of the Lincoln Park Commission; William Kolacek, President of the Board of West Park Commissioners; John Barton Payne, President of the Board of South Park Commissioners, and Charles L. Hutchinson, President of the Chicago Art Institute.

By authority of a state law, approved April 24, 1899, the City Council subsequently passed an ordinance creating a commission to be known as the Art Commission of the City of Chicago. The law makes this commission to consist of the Mayor of the City, the president or chief officer of the principal art institute or similar incorporated organization, the president of the boards of the several park commissions, and three other members, residents of the city, to be appointed by the Mayor, one of the three to be a painter, one a sculptor and one an architect. The commission serves without compensation as such, and it elects a president and secretary from its own members, whose term of office is for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. The commission has power to adopt its own rules and regulations. Five members constitute a quorum. The ordinance gives the City

Council authority to provide suitable offices for the commission and by an appropriation to pay the commission's expenses. The state law declares that no work of art shall become the property of any city having such a commission, by purchase, gift or otherwise, unless such work of art, or a design of the same, together with a statement of the proposed location of it, shall first have been submitted to and approved by the commission; and that no such work of art, until so approved, shall be erected or placed in or upon, or allowed to extend over or upon any street, avenue, square, municipal building or other place belonging to such city, or any park, boulevard, or public ground situated within its limits. The term "work of art" as herein used is defined to include all paintings, mural decorations, stained glass, statues, bas reliefs or other sculptures, ornaments, fountains, images or other structure of a permanent character intended for ornament or commemoration. When so requested by the Mayor or the Common Council, the commission shall act in the same capacity with similar powers in respect of designs of buildings, bridges, approaches, gates, fences, lamps or other structures erected or to be erected upon land belonging to the city or a part of any of the parks, public grounds or boulevards within the limits of the city, and in respect of lines, grades and platting of the public ways and grounds, and in respect of arches, bridges, structures and approaches which are the property of any corporation or private individual, and which shall extend over or upon any street, avenue, highway, boulevard, park or other public place belonging to or within the limits of the city. But there is reserved to any park board the right to refuse its consent to the erection or acceptance of public monuments or memorials, or other works of art, or structures of any sort, within any park, boulevard or other public ground under their control within the limits of the city. The commission passes also upon the removal or re-location of any work of art, but it must within forty-eight hours after notice, approve or disapprove in such cases, or if they fail so to do, they shall be deemed to have approved of such removal or re-location.

House of Correction

Inspectors—MATTHIAS ALLER, Chairman; DR. M. A. WEISSKOPF, A. A. BURGER.
Superintendent—John L. Whitman.

The inspectors of the House of Correction constitute a Board, the members of which are appointed by the Mayor. They serve without money compensation. Their duties are to visit that

institution at frequent, though irregular, intervals, and ascertain its condition, and from time to time make such suggestions and orders as they may deem appropriate and timely, looking toward improvements.

The Superintendent of the House of Correction has the custody, rule, charge and keeping of that institution, and of all persons committed to it, under the supervision and direction of the Board of Inspectors. He receives into the House of Correction such persons as may be sentenced thereto by any court or magistrate of Cook County authorized by the laws of the state or by any ordinance of the city, or by any town or village of the county having a contract with the city for the care of its prisoners. He is required to put each of such persons as are able to labor to the work which they are respectively best able to do, not to exceed ten hours for each working day; each person so put to labor is credited with 50 cents a day, exclusive of his or her board. The John Worthy School is associated with the House of Correction.

DEPARTMENT BUREAUS

In Department of the Mayor:

Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library

City Statistician and Municipal Librarian—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.

Assistant City Statistician—Frederic Rex.

Stenographer and Recorder—Katherine M. Driscoll.*

The ordinance of June, 1900, creating the Bureau of Statistics, provides for the appointment of a city statistician and an assistant city statistician, and such other employes as the City Council may provide for; and it defines the duties of the head of the bureau to be, "to collect, compile and publish, whenever directed to do so by the City Council or the City Comptroller, statistics and information relating to the City of Chicago, and statistics relating to the government and operations of other municipalities. He shall keep on file all reports printed or published by the city or any of its departments, relating to the government, management or control of said city, or any of its departments, and shall perform such other duties as may from

*Resigned at end of year. Succeeded by Margaret Lynch, stenographer and library clerk.

time to time be required of him by the City Comptroller.'' In 1905 this ordinance was amended so as to take the Bureau of Statistics away from the Finance Department and to place it with the executive department. It was further amended at that date by constituting the City Statistician the Librarian, also, of the Municipal Library. A large part of the work of the bureau consists of correspondence carried on with officials of other cities, in this country and other countries, and the making of researches in various directions for municipal examples and other data, at the request of any Alderman, citizen or correspondent.

In Department of Public Works:

Bureau of Engineering

City Engineer—JOHN ERICSON.

Assistant City Engineer—H. S. Baker.
Chief Clerk—William J. Roach.
Division of Designing and Construction—Henry W. Clausen, engineer in charge; Karl L. Lehman, Chief Designer.
Division of Pumping Stations, Repair Shops and Cribs—Henry A. Allen, mechanical engineer in charge; Frank J. McDonough, assistant engineer in charge of cribs.
Water Works Shops and Repairs—Frank A. Miller, superintendent.
Water Meter Repairs—Frank D. Anderson, general meter foreman.
Division of Water Pipe Extension—Hugh L. Lucas, superintendent.
Division of Tests and Inspection—H. C. Parks, engineer of tests.
Division of Bridges—Alonzo J. Hammond, engineer in charge of bridges.
Harbor Division—Thomas Moynihan, Harbor Master; R. O. S. Burke, assistant engineer.

The City Engineer is the executive and engineering head of the Bureau of Engineering, Department of Public Works, and is in direct charge of all work pertaining to the construction, maintenance and operation of the water works system, which includes thirteen pumping stations, forty-seven miles of water tunnels, five intake cribs, and twenty-two hundred miles of water main; intercepting sewers and sewage pumping stations; all river and harbor work; and the construction, repair and maintenance of the city bridges over the Chicago river and its branches.

He also performs such other duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works, or the ordinances of

the City of Chicago, and all such services in the prosecution of public improvements as may require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

Bureau of Water

Superintendent—WILLIAM J. McCOURT.
Chief Clerk—John C. Schubert.
Cashier—Otto A. Dreier.
Assistant Cashier—William J. Diener.
Head Accountant—James J. Dunn.
Registrar—T. M. Kennedy.
Water Assessor—Thomas H. Byrne.
Deputy Assessor—Frank C. Thomas.
Field Assessor in Charge—Joseph J. Ward.
Foreman Shut-Off Division—John J. Morgan.
Permits—Hugh B. Ryan.
Engineering Draughtsman—Herman H. Schlee.

The Bureau of Water is a division of the Department of Public Works. The Superintendent of the Bureau has special charge of the assessments and collection of water rates, and performs such other duties as may be required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works, or by the ordinances of the city. He reports to the City Treasurer once in each day all moneys received by him in his bureau and at the same time pays over to the City Treasurer all moneys, with a statement of the same and to what account the same belongs and takes a receipt and duplicate receipt for all moneys so paid over, which duplicate receipt he is required immediately to deposit with the Commissioner of Public Works.

Bureau of Streets

Superintendent of Streets—FRANK W. SOLON.
Secretary to the Superintendent—Miss Kate Harrold.
First Assistant Superintendent—P. McCarthy.
Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Streets and Alleys—W. J. Galligan.
Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Repairs—W. G. Leininger.
Chief Clerk—J. J. Moynihan.
General Timekeeper—Ernest Jamieson.
House Moving Permits—James Matthews.
Complaint Clerk—Joseph Gearon.
Public Utility Inspector in Charge—S. J. Fisher.

The Bureau of Streets is a division of the Department of Public Works. The Superintendent of the Bureau has charge of the cleaning and repairing of streets, sidewalks and alleys and of the removal of garbage and ashes and obstruction of any kind outside the building line. Through this bureau permits are granted to any person or corporation to open any street, sidewalk, alley, avenue or public place for any purpose, but before any such permit is issued, he shall estimate the cost of restoring the street, sidewalk, alley, avenue or public place to a condition equally as good as before it shall have been so opened, with a fair additional sum as margin for contingent damages, and furnish the same to the Commissioner of Public Works. The permit in every case is issued and transmitted to the City Collector, for the collection of the deposit and fee and delivery of the permit. As soon as the work provided for in any such permit has been performed, the person or corporation to whom the permit was issued shall replace and restore the street, sidewalk, alley or other public place to a condition as good as before the tearing up, and if such restoring and replacing is not done forthwith, the Superintendent, under the authority of the Commissioner, has such work done by the city workmen and the net cost of the same is charged to the person or corporation to whom such permit is issued.

Bureau of Sewers

Superintendent of Sewers—WILLIAM E. QUINN.
Chief House Drain Inspector—Edward J. Hayes.
Complaint Clerk—James Quinlan.
Bill and Voucher Clerk—Edward F. Cullerton.
Bench and Street Grade Engineer—W. H. Hedges.

The Superintendent of Sewers has special charge of the construction of all public and private sewers and catch basins laid on or in any public street, alley or way, except where the cost of such construction is to be paid for wholly or in part by special assessment. He has charge of the issuance of all permits for connection with, or repairs to, the sewerage system of the city. He is to see that no connection is made with any public sewer or drain without the written permission of the Commissioner of Public Works, and that no drain is made from any point within the limits of the city, into the Chicago River or any of its branches, or into any slip connecting therewith, without obtaining a permit for such drainage from the Commissioner. Such permits may be given by the Commissioner at his discretion, upon payment of a fee to be fixed by him to an amount sufficient to defray

the expense to the city in consequence of granting the permission. The superintendent reports all instances of the making of unlawful connections of the kind, when the offender shall be fined not more than $50 for each offense and a further fine of $25 for every day such unauthorized connection or opening is continued. Besides, he inspects and has general supervision of altering or extending all sewers and drains.

Bureau of Maps and Plats

Superintendent—JOHN D. RILEY.
Chief Draughtsman—John Wittenborn.

The office of Maps and Plats is a creation of a city ordinance and the Superintendent is appointed, according to law, by the Commissioner of Public Works. He performs such duties as are prescribed in the creating ordinance, and in addition such other duties as are required of him by the Commissioner of Public Works. He is ex-officio examiner of subdivisions and of any map, plat or subdivision of any block, lot, sub-lot or part thereof, or of any piece or parcel of land, situated within the City of Chicago, presented or submitted to him for approval, and if he approves the same, he so certifies. He has special charge of all matters pertaining to the keeping of the records of maps and plats recorded in the city; of all matters pertaining to streets and numbers; and he makes all maps and plats which are required by any department of the city government. He makes copies of all instruments filed for record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County, purporting to vacate any public street, alley, park or public ground in the city, and furnishes a copy of the same, together with a plat showing the location of such purported vacation, to each of the Aldermen of the ward in which said property is located.

Bureau of Architecture

City Architect—CHARLES W. KALLAL.

The Bureau of Architecture, Department of Public Works, is under the direction of the City Architect, who is certified to the position by the Civil Service Commission. As the law requires that the Commissioner of Public Works take special charge of the construction and repair of all buildings the property of the City of Chicago, the function of the bureau is the preparation of plans and specifications on which contracts are based for said

construction, repair and alteration of all buildings other than schools and the City Hall; supervises the work of construction, etc. Architectural services are rendered to the Police, Fire and Health Departments, the Bureaus of Engineering and Streets and the House of Correction. The City Architect also acts in an advisory capacity to the Finance Committee of the City Council and the City Comptroller in the question of leasing quarters or the acquisition of property for the use of all departments of the city and the supervision of the maintenance and equipment of the City Hall building.

Bureau of City Hall

Chief Janitor—JAMES CONNORS.
Mechanical Engineer—John Hays.

The Bureau of City Hall—classed as such in the appropriations budget—is under the jurisdiction of the City Architect, in the Department of Public Works. The Chief Janitor has charge and direction of all employes, and the Mechanical Engineer of all machinery, in the operating department of the City Hall building.

Bureau of Compensation

Superintendent—HENRY V. McGURREN.

The Bureau of Compensation is under the direction and control of the Commissioner of Public Works. It receives and has charge of all applications for permits to use streets, alleys or public grounds, or any underground space, and attends to all matters connected with their issuance.

Harbor Master

Harbor Master—THOMAS MOYNIHAN.

The control of the Harbor Master, who is appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council, is over the Chicago River and its branches to their respective sources, the Ogden canal, all slips adjacent to and connecting with the Chicago river, the Calumet river, and all slips connecting therewith, the drainage canal, all piers and basins, and the waters of Lake Michigan, including all breakwaters, piers and permanent structures therein for the distance of three miles from the shore between the north and south lines of the city extended. But

the control of the Harbor Master is under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Public Works. He wears such uniform as the Police Department has adopted or may adopt as the uniform of a lieutenant of police; and such assistants as he may by authority appoint, wear like uniforms with patrol sergeants of police. The Harbor Master executes a bond to the city of $5,000. He is required to keep an accurate account of all damage done, and the cause thereof, to any public property in the harbor, and of all claims by vessel owners against the city. Of these particulars he makes a detailed report to the Commissioner of Public Works.

Vessel Dispatcher

Vessel Dispatcher—O. J. McMAHON.

The Mayor appoints by and with the consent of the City Council one person to be vessel dispatcher for the port of Chicago. This officer executes a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000. His uniform is that of a lieutenant of police. He performs such duties as may be prescribed for him by the Commissioner of Public Works and the ordinances of the city. In especial, he keeps an accurate account and record of the movements of all vessels navigating the harbor and issues, if necessary, instructions regarding the movements of such vessels.

In the Department of Health:

Bureau of Hospitals

Dr. Egil T. Olsen—Acting Chief, Bureau of Hospitals.
Dr. J. J. Gerkins, assistant.

This Bureau is a division of the Health Department and is charged with the supervision of the Contagious Disease, Isolation, and the Iroquois Memorial Emergency Hospitals, the Municipal Lodging House, and the seventeen Public Baths maintained by the City of Chicago.

The Contagious Disease Hospital cares for all cases of diphtheria sent there for treatment, the Isolation Hospital for all smallpox cases. The Iroquois Memorial Emergency Hospital furnishes emergency treatment to all persons brought there by the police ambulances or by other means, as well as to those applying in person, in addition to which antirabic treatment is administered to those requiring and entitled to it, and a free dispensary for tuberculosis is maintained.

At the Public Baths located in various parts of the city, men, women and children are permitted to bathe daily between the hours of one and eight o'clock P. M., without charge of any kind, individual soap and towel being furnished by the City.

At the Municipal Lodging House homeless and unemployed men, without means, irrespective of age, color, social condition, etc., are furnished with food, shelter and a place to sleep at night temporarily. Through the record system kept, and the investigation made of all applicants, numerous individuals are restored to their families and useful citizenship, hundreds furnished employment, and many sick and disabled sent to hospitals and dispensaries for necessary treatment.

In addition this Bureau is charged with the inspection of, and approval of licensing of all other hospitals, "homes", dispensaries and nurseries in the city, and the enforcement of all ordinances relating thereto. This includes a supervision of the record keeping of these institutions, and the making by them of proper reports to the Health Department, and also the approval of permits for the establishment of new hospitals and of plans for hospital building. There are 103 employees in the Bureau.

Bureau of Sanitary Inspection

Chief Sanitary Inspector—CHARLES B. BALL.

As a division of the Department of Health, the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection has supervision of the installation of sanitary appliances in new buildings; it inspects upon complaint all buildings, workshops and premises whatsoever; passes upon nuisances and serves notices; compels the abatement of nuisances; brings law suits where necessary; examines and condemns defective plumbing; causes proper ventilation to be applied to living rooms, and other places than those of habitation; orders filthy yards, cellars and unoccupied grounds cleaned; and, generally, inspects all dwellings, workshops, factories and neglected areas and alleys, and pronounces judgment upon the same when they are found to be defective as to airiness or cleanliness. The bureau exacts and collects legal fees for inspections, which fees are turned over to the City Collector. Approving certificates are issued for workshops, restaurants and bakeries. It has control of night-soil scavengers and their operations. The Sanitary Inspector has police power and he, or his assistants and employes, may enter any suspected building or upon any grounds at his discretion, and make and enforce such orders regarding either or all of them, as he or they may deem necessary and proper.

Bureau of Food Inspection

Bureau Chief—DR. B. E. SHERMAN, M. D. V.
Assistant Bureau Chief—H. Weisberg.

The division of milk and food inspection is a part of the Department of Health. Its officers are appointed by the Commissioner of Health; they are a superintendent, a bacteriologist and a chemist, who must be persons skilled in the sciences of analytical chemistry and bacteriology, and before entering on their duties they each execute a bond to the city in the sum of $5,000.00. The superintendent and bacteriologist have charge of the milk and food division of the Department of Health, and these officers, together with the chemist, make examinations of meat, water, foods, drugs, fish and fowl, and such medical diagnosis and other examinations as may be directed by the Commissioner of Health. Licenses for vending any of the articles named are issued by the Commissioner, and the inspectors see to it that no company or person carries on his business without a license. They are charged with detection of impure, diluted or adulterated cream or milk or food, and with the condemnation of the same.

Bureau of Examiners of Plumbers

Chairman (Ex-Officio)—DR. GEORGE B. YOUNG, Commissioner of Health.
Master Plumber Member—Charles J. Herbert.
Journeyman Plumber Member—William W. Petrie.
Secretary—Vernon L. Bean.

The Board of Examiners of Plumbers is appointed by the Mayor. The Master and Journeyman members execute a bond to the City in the sum of $5,000.00 for the faithful performance of their duties. The Secretary of the Board of Examiners, appointed by the Mayor under civil service, acts as Secretary. The Board examines applicants for certificates as plumbers and when satisfied as to their competency issues the same upon payment of the fee required by law. The fee of a Master Plumber is Fifty ($50.00) Dollars for the original certificate and Ten ($10.00) Dollars annually for renewals. The fee of a Journeyman Plumber is One ($1.00) Dollar for the original certificate and One ($1.00) Dollar annually for renewals. The Board investigates all complaints against persons operating as plumbers without a license and prosecutes such violations.

In the Department of Police:

Bureau of Police Records

Superintendent—HORACE H. ELLIOTT.

This Bureau was established January 1, 1905, to bring together the scattered records of the department of police. It at once became the receiving place for all official reports of the department and a central point where all facts pertaining to police history are filed. Twice each day the official reports from all police stations are received, indexed and tabulated, then filed or referred as occasion may require. Full information concerning criminals wanted, arrests, hold-over cases to the grand jury, indictments, criminal and municipal court proceedings and final convictions in these courts are received daily. Reports of homicide, assault, accident, sick assisted, missing persons, unidentified or insane persons and dead bodies found are by system of arrangement made instantly accessible. Daily and monthly statistical tabulation of facts deduced from these reports also are made. Newspaper articles covering criminal occurrences are clipped and indexed for reference.

Bureau of Ambulance Service

Chief of Bureau—GEO. C. HUNT, M. D.
Assistant Chief—D. N. McLean.

The Bureau of Ambulance Service is a Bureau in the Department of Police in the City of Chicago. It consists of a Bureau Chief, Assistant Bureau Chief, Stenographer for office work, 24 Assistant Surgeons, 10 Orderlies, and the necessary number of Drivers and Patrolmen to handle the ambulances (8 in number), assigned to duty at various precincts in the city. The ambulances of the Department of Police are used to handle sick and injured parties and emergency cases, rendering first aid where necessary, and transporting emergency cases to the nearest hospital. When not otherwise engaged, they take destitute cases of non-contagious diseases to the County Hospital, or to any charity hospital located as near or nearer to the seat of removal as the County Hospital. There are three emergency police hospitals, located respectively at the 2nd, 27th and 38th Precinct Stations, where emergency cases and prisoners are treated temporarily. All sick and injured officers who make application for pay during disability from such sickness or injury, are examined by the Chief Surgeon or one of his assis-

tants, and recommendation made to the Chief of Police regarding a period of disability to be allowed to each of such officers. All medical supplies issued in the Department of Police are issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Ambulance Service upon requisition from the commanding officers of each precinct properly approved, and a record of amounts and dates of issues kept in said Bureau. The Chief of the Bureau also is the medical examiner for the Board of Examiners for Public Chauffeurs. All emergency cases occurring in the City Hall or County Building, and in the immediate neighborhood are treated and cared for in the Ambulance Bureau Headquarters. The Bureau also takes charge of all public functions and establishes hospitals and makes details of Ambulances and Surgeons at such functions. The appropriation for this Bureau is made under the Department of Police.

In the Department of Fire:

Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph

Superintendent of Construction—HARRY LESER.

Chief Operator—Frank W. Swenie.

Chief of Electrical Repair Shop—Jacob F. Mehren.

The Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph is under the direction of the City Electrician, but it is a branch of the Fire Department, and its operating forces are paid out of the appropriations to that Department. This peculiar condition is caused by the ordinance creating the Department of Electricity, which provides that the City Electrician shall have the management of the Fire Alarm Telegraph systems, and that he shall appoint in accordance with law, all subordinate officers and assistants in his department, the Fire Marshal to have control of all fire alarm operators and all matters pertaining to the actual operation of the fire alarm telegraph and the location of call boxes. The subordinate officers and assistants, however, are appointed by the Fire Marshal on the recommendation of the City Electrician from a list certified by the Civil Service Commission, which list is made up from men who have served in the next lower position for at least one year and who have passed a promotional examination, the questions for which are prepared and the papers marked by the City Electrician, or his representative. After the operators and assistants are appointed they are detailed to work under the orders of the City Electrician, and are also subject, at all times, to the orders of the Fire Marshal and his assistants, so far as the transmission of alarms and messages is concerned. So that, in the technical part of the work, electrical, mechanical and

operative, the City Electrician is in charge and responsible, and the Fire Marshal's control of the operators extends only to that part which pertains to the proper and efficient transmission of the department's telephone and telegraph business. The main office is in room 607 City Hall. There is a branch office at 6345 Wentworth Ave.

Bureau of Fire Prevention

Chief of the Bureau and Assistant Fire Marshal—J. C. McDONNELL.

Fire Prevention Engineer—Elisha W. Case.

Fire Prevention Chief Inspector in Charge—C. W. Hejda.

Inspectors—James J. Murphy, Chas. F. Dose, Thos. J. Scanlon, Martin H. Moran.

Stenographer—D. J. McNeill.

By a city ordinance, recently passed, there was created a Bureau in the Fire Department of the Municipal Government of Chicago, which is known as the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Public Safety. By the same ordinance was created the office of Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, the occupant of which is the head of the Bureau, and during his term of office he shall not be engaged in any other business. Besides the chief, the Bureau embraces a Fire Prevention Engineer, a Fire Prevention Inspector in charge, and such other assistants and employes as the City Council may by ordinance provide. Further provisions of the creating ordinance are: "Said Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall be one of the Assistant Fire Marshals of the Fire Department of the City of Chicago, and shall be selected as such chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety by the Fire Marshal of the City of Chicago.

"The Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall, under the supervision and control of the Fire Marshal, perform all the duties required of him by the provisions of this ordinance.

"The Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the City of Chicago in the sum of $10,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, for the faithful performance of his duties as Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety.

"The Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety shall have the management and control of all matters and things pertaining to the Bureau, and shall appoint and may remove according to law all subordinate officers and assistants in his Bureau. All such subordinate officers, assistants, clerks and employes of said Bureau shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall

be prescribed from time to time by the Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety." The object of such rules and regulations being to secure the strict enforcement of all the provisions of the ordinance.

It is made the duty of the Chief of Fire Prevention and Public Safety to inspect or cause to be inspected all buildings included within the several provisions of the ordinance for the purpose of ascertaining whether the several provisions are being properly carried out, and in case it is found that any provisions are not being complied with in any such building, he shall give notice in writing to the owner, occupant, lessee or person in possession, charge of control of such place or building, to make such changes, alterations or repairs as the provisions of the ordinance may require, within fifteen days of the receipt of such notice. In case the changes, alterations or repairs which are required by such notice are not made within the time specified, he shall make return of such violations of the provisions of the ordinance to the Department of Law for prosecution. But in cases of urgency and danger the decision or order of the Chief shall be final, and the aid of the police may be invoked. The ordinance is voluminous and contains many articles and sections, all relating either to administration of the office or to what is required of the public in order to secure public safety against fires.

In the Department of Electricity:

Examiners of Moving Picture Operators

Chairman—RAY PALMER, City Electrician.
Examiner—William Havill.
Secretary—Vernon L. Bean.

The Board of Examiners of Moving Picture Operators examines all candidates for licenses as Moving Picture Operators in the City of Chicago. The City Electrician is Chairman by virtue of the departmental office which he holds and the Secretary of the Boards of Examiners acts as Secretary. The Examiner is appointed under civil service. Applicants are required to pass an examination which will show their intimacy with the standard moving picture devices, and upon passing to pay $10 annually as a license fee. Only duly licensed operators are entitled to operate moving picture machines in local theatres or halls. The income of the Board in 1908, in which year it was organized, was $1,000. In 1911 it was over $7,000 and for the four years the total income has been over $20,000.

Bureau of Inspection of Gas

Gas Inspector—WILLIAM D. WILCOX.

The Bureau of Inspection of gas meters and gas is under the immediate control of the City Electrician. The inspector is appointed by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the City Council and is the head of the Bureau. He is required before entering upon the duties of his office to execute a bond in the sum of $10,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve for the faithful performance of his duties. His office is in the City Hall, where he keeps a register or registers, in which he records the number and description of each meter inspected by him, and the date of the inspection, together with a record of all notices sent or given by him, and all other proceedings of his office; and such records shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Mayor, any member of the City Council, and the head of any department, or any citizen of the City of Chicago. And the inspector is required immediately after the first report of the number of meters inspected during the previous day of each month to prepare and submit to the Comptroller each month, and he annually on or before the first day of March in each year reports in writing to the City Council the transactions of his office during the preceding year, with such other information as he may deem necessary and proper. Subject to the direction of the City Electrician he has supervision over all street lamps and burners. The ordinance creating this office provides "That the unit of measure employed by the Inspector in making the test of meters must be the cubic foot containing 62.321 pounds of rain or distilled water at a temperature of sixty-two degrees Fahrenheit, and at a barometric pressure of thirty inches. All meters shall be tested at a pressure which will balance a column of one and five-tenths inches in height, and the accuracy of such meter shall be determined by the use of standard meter-provers designed and constructed for the purpose."

THE CITY COUNCIL

GREAT ORDINANCES:

ORDINANCE RE-FORMING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

ORDINANCE REGULATING THE MILK SUPPLY

TITLE AND FUNCTION OF ALDERMAN

"Alderman" is the designation used in the United States, and many other countries, for the representative of the citizens of a district or ward in a city, whose duty it is to attend the local legislature and enact municipal regulations. The title is one of great antiquity, and was derived in England from the Anglo-Saxon earldorman, compounded of earldor, older, and man. Originally in England the Aldermen each held minor courts, and the American colonies, in a number of instances, borrowed the custom, and it was long continued after the establishment of the Republic. The first Mayor of Chicago and each of the Aldermen of the day had limited magisterial powers. Mayor Ogden actually held a "Mayor's Court," and the Aldermen exercised the powers of justices of the peace.

In the earliest times, in England, the King appointed not only the mayors, but also the aldermen, of cities and towns. This practice was continued till the barons wrung from King John the right of the people to choose their own municipal officers. The contention was that the citizens of a municipality were, or ought to be, a free self-governing body. This principle was admitted and uniformly acted upon in Rome, as also in Athens, from the very earliest times. From hence it is seen that the plea of the City of Chicago for "home rule" has historical warrant dating back to hundreds of years prior to the Christian era.

Being in theory an organ for the satisfaction of local needs, the city should have a body representative of the political population; and this body—in Chicago called the City Council—should have the power, independently of the State, to determine its policy.

TERMS OF ALDERMEN, CITY TREASURER AND CITY CLERK

At a regular meeting of the City Council, held January 23, 1911, Alderman Cermak presented an Order directing the Committee on State Legislation to prepare the draft of a Bill for presentation to the General Assembly then in session, to so amend the statutes as to extend the term of Alderman of the City of Chicago to four years, and for either the extension of the terms respectively of the City Treasurer and the City Clerk to four years, or the appointment of those officials by the Mayor by and with the advice and consent of the City Council. The Order was referred to the Committee on State Legislation. On July 22, 1912, this Committee reported an ordinance on the subject which was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On September 30, 1912, this Committee, by its chairman, Alderman Donahoe, reported the required ordinance, and it was passed by a unanimous vote. The proposed amendment is to the Act to provide for the Incorporation of cities and villages, passed by the State Legislature April 10, 1872, amended May 18, 1895, and adopted by the City of Chicago, July 1, 1895. To Article XII of this Act it is proposed to add a Part to be known as Part Four, and is as follows:

Section 1. All Aldermen, the City Clerk and the City Treasurer elected to or holding office when this act takes effect shall continue to hold office until the expiration of their respective terms, in accordance with the laws now in force.

Section 2. Every ward in said city, after the adoption of this Act, shall continue to be represented by two Aldermen, who shall be elected and hold office as hereinafter provided.

At the next municipal election following the adoption of this Act, and at the municipal election in the year next following such election there shall be elected one alderman from each ward, to take the place of the alderman from such ward whose term of office shall expire in such respective year, who shall each hold office for a term of four years and until their respective successors shall have been elected and qualified.

At the municipal election in the year 1915, and every four years thereafter, there shall be elected one city clerk and one city treasurer, who shall hold office for a term of four years, and until their respective successors are elected and qualified.

Section 3. All laws or parts of laws not in conflict with this Act, shall remain in full force and effect.

Section 4. This act shall not be in force in the City of Chicago, until the question of its adoption shall have been submitted to the

electors of said city in accordance with the provisions of Part One of Article XII of the Act set out in Section One (1) of this Act.

It is understood that the Legislature will this winter be asked to enact into law the above proposed Fourth Part.

Every American city has the office of City Treasurer, under one or another title, and of City Clerk, but the mode of election and the tenure of those officials differ in different cities. In Boston the City Council elects the City Clerk for a term of three years. In New York the Board of Aldermen elect the City Clerk for a term of six years. In both instances the office is provided for by city charter, and not by statute as in Chicago.

The members of the Boston city council are chosen at large, one-third of the number every year, and they hold office for three years. New York city has seventy aldermen, elected by districts (seventy in number) and the tenure of the office is two years. All are elected at once, the principle of total renewal obtaining there. In St. Louis the aldermanic term is four years. Newport, Rhode Island, elects its council for three years. The average term in the United States is two years.

In Europe generally, or for the larger cities, longer tenures for the aldermen are preferred. The term for aldermen in Great Britain is six years, in France four, in Italy five, six in Austria, Prussia and Hungary, six in Belgium, nine in Bavaria, and six years in Germany. In those countries renewals of councils or boards of aldermen are by thirds, halves, annually, biennially or triennially, according to the length of the term.

The argument, or one of the arguments, for a change in Chicago is that, the term of the Mayor being for four years, the Aldermen should be chosen for the same length of time. The same as to the City Treasurer and the City Clerk—that their terms respectively should begin and end with the incoming and the outgoing of the chief executive.

NON-PARTISAN ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNCIL

Not universally among even intelligent citizens of Chicago is the precise meaning of the words, non-partisan organization of the City Council, understood, and therefore it is not surprising that some individuals in other and distant cities occasionally seek information on the matter. Here, for example, is a letter from San Francisco, written at the New York Life building in that city, and signed "Alex. G. Hawes," propounding the following questions: "What initiative is had looking to a non-partisan

organization of the Chicago City Council, and who takes it? Are the committees usually composed equally of Democrats and Republicans? In this way is better legislation obtained? Is the arrangement generally satisfactory?'' This gentleman has not yet been answered, but as preparation for a reply the history of the non-partisan organization of the Council has been examined.

The plan was formulated in the spring of 1902, as a result of conferences held by the then Mayor, Carter H. Harrison, with the president of the Municipal Voters' League. The immediate object was to engage the best legislative ability possessed by the 70 Aldermen, without regard to political party. To such end, the president of the League invited two Aldermen, representing the two parties, from each division of the City to meet with him at a place named on a specified day and hour, to try and agree upon the composition of the Committees of the Council. Immediately the move became known to the public, leading men approved of it and the newspapers enthusiastically favored it.

For a number of years previously much talk in and out of the newspapers had occurred, on the movement that had started in certain other cities to ignore political parties and to induce Republicans and Democrats alike to abandon their usual political associations in the election of municipal officers. But such talk had mostly ceased in 1902. A ''non-partisan'' election was held in New York, which resulted in placing in the office of mayor of that city a distinguished man who had some good notions of municipal reform. But it proved to be not a non-partisan election at all. The platform for the campaign laid great emphasis on the divorce of municipal questions from state and national considerations. The winning force, however, was a combination of one of the national political parties with factions of the other political party, and of organizations small in numbers and weak in real voting strength which were really based on the non-partisan idea. The final result was just what might have been expected. The administration almost from the start became definitely political, and the poor mayor's endeavors toward municipal reforms were absurdly ineffectual. The subsequent attitude of the people of New York showed most clearly that the idea of a municipal party, uninfluenced by national and state partisan considerations, had not a lodgment in the public mind. Eight years prior to 1902 had passed without any such attempt being again tried. In that year, in the Chicago City Council, the Republicans had a majority of nine and, of course, could have taken Republicans for chairman of all the committees. But the Civic Association saw the disadvantage to the City that would result if the Council were organized by the Republican majority as against a Democratic Mayor, and the Mayor of course

shared in that view. This, therefore, was the immediate occasion of the two parties getting together on the non-partisan plan. The outcome was not what some of the Democratic Aldermen had expected. Alderman F. I. Bennett, chairman of the Committee on Committees, reported to the Council the names of 18 Republicans who had been agreed upon as chairmen of the principal committees, and the names of 10 Democrats who had been chosen for chairmen of the less important committees, and every committee had a majority of Republicans upon it. Contrary to the sound judgment of the community, the chairman of the Finance Committee was a Republican, and not a Democrat, as in fairness and right he should have been. Mayor Busse was permitted to have and practically to name the chairman of the Finance Committee, and at the present time a Democrat holds that important position.

In 1902 there was much partisan criticism expended upon the report of the Committee of Committees and of the plan adopted. But the Mayor was not disturbed in his position, and he advised his friends that the new method of organizing the Council would on the long run be reasonably satisfactory. At any rate, he would stand fast and witness the establishment of a precedent. That would appear to be all there is to the "Chicago plan" for organizing the City Council. It is generally regarded as the best plan now in any way obtainable. Certainly those citizens who remember other experiments in politico-municipal reforms, and their disappointing results, will agree. From the beginning Chicago has been devoted to politics. The first Mayor was a Jacksonian Democrat, the second Mayor was a Henry Clay Whig, and all the way down the line, with two exceptions, partisans were elected to the office. One exception was that of Mayor Boone, who was elected as a proscriptive reformer with the Native American idea prominent, and threw the City into a religious and social conflict. The other exception was that of Mayor Colvin, who was elected by an extemporized party with popular cries, and whose administration was most slovenly inefficient. Party is embodied public opinion, and without or independently of party there has hitherto been found no way of managing public affairs and conducting the government. In the case of the Chicago City Council and its non-partisan organization, there is not a merging of the two parties through their representatives, but the Aldermen chosen from the party opposed to the Mayor of the day to places upon the Council committees are expected to have temporarily such political detachment as will enable them to work effectively, and without reference to party, with their Aldermanic associates to secure to the people a successful administration of their government.

ALDERMEN CERMAK, READING AND THOMSON RESIGN

Changes were made shortly after the November election in the list of Aldermen and a few of the Committees, three of the Aldermen having been elected to other offices. Anton J. Cermak was elected Chief Bailiff of the Municipal Court, and he resigned his seat in the City Council on November 29, when his place as Chairman of the Committee on Gas, Oil and Electric Light was given to Alderman Lewis D. Sitts. His place on the Finance Committee and Committee on License both were given to William F. Schultz. Charles E. Reading was elected a Trustee of the Sanitary District, and he resigned on December 2 his seat in the City Council. His places on Committees have not been filled. Charles M. Thomson was elected to Congress, and he resigned on January 20 his seat in the Council, but not to take effect till March 31—causing, in his case, no changes in the committees.

LAND AND WATER SURFACES OF CHICAGO

Land surface of Chicago, in acres, 118,433.11.
Water surface of Chicago, in acres, 4,215.21.
Total area of Chicago, in acres, 122,648.32.

475,778 TREES IN CITY OF PARIS

The trees, which form a large part of the charm of Paris, have just been counted by the bureau of municipal statistics. They number 475,778 and include only those on public property, such as boulevards, parks and squares. Maps are in preparation showing the location of all the trees, each of which will hereafter receive the attention of skilled gardeners, so that Paris may never be deprived of the right to make the boast that it is one of the greatest forests in France.—Paris Letter.

PERSONNEL OF THE CITY COUNCIL

FRANCIS D. CONNERY
City Clerk

CARTER H. HARRISON
Mayor

EDWARD J. PADDEN
Chief Clerk to City Clerk

1st	MICHAEL KENNA, D., 307 S. Clark st.	Harrison	872
	JOHN J. COUGHLIN, D., 17 N. La Salle st.	Main	1157
2nd	GEO. F. HARDING, JR., R. 504, 117 N. Dearborn	Randolph	5771
	ALBERT R. TEARNEY, D., 59, 39 W. Adams st.	Harrison	1483
	HUGH NORRIS, R., 3638 S. Fifth ave.	Yards	3764
3rd	SI. MAYER, D., 4603 S. Michigan ave.	Drexel	537
4th	JOSEPH F. RYAN, D., 524 W. 25th pl.	Calumet	2442
	JOHN A. RICHERT, D., 2603 S. Halsted st.	Yards	1148
5th	PATRICK J. CARR, D., 3521 S. Western ave.	Drover	1
	CHARLES MARTIN, D., 3635 Emerald ave.	Yards	2950
6th	THEODORE K. LONG, R., 4823 Kimbark ave.	Drexel	1412
	WILLIS O. NANCE, R., 5213 Hibbard ave.	Hyde Park	5202
7th	JOHN H. HELWIG, R., 7129 South Chicago ave.	Hyde Park	2826
8th	JOHN R. EMERSON, D., 2665 E. 77th st.	So. Chicago	474
	ERNEST M. CROSS, R., 10200 Avenue L.	So. Chicago	218
9th	CHARLES E. READING, D., 11520 S. Michigan ave.	West Pull.	182
	EUGENE BLOCK, D., 9311 Evans ave.	Burnside	18
10th	FRANK KLAUS, D., 1726 S. Centre ave.	Canal	813
	FRANK J. VAVRICEK, D., 1720 Loomis st.	Canal	1944
11th	E. F. CULLERTON, D., 510 Reaper blk.	Central	5359
	FRANK W. BREWERSDORF, D., 2103 S. West. ave.	Canal	1762
12th	WILLIAM F. SCHULTZ, D., 2650 W. 22nd pl.	Lawndale	6114
	ANTON J. CERMAK, D., 705, 139 N. Clark st.	Randolph	212
13th	THOMAS J. AHERN, D., 214 S. Kedzie ave.	Kedzie	2304
	FRANK McDONALD, D., 2851 W. Congress st.	Seeley	6146
14th	JAMES H. LAWLEY, R., 1925 W. Chicago ave.	Humboldt	3514
	J. EDWARD CLANCY, D., 1104 Ashland blk.	Randolph	3165
15th	HENRY UTPATEL, R., 408 Chamber of Commerce	Franklin	1007
	ALBERT W. BEILFUSS, R., 778 Milwaukee ave.	Monroe	339
16th	STANLEY H. KUNZ, D., 1349 Noble st.	Monroe	2006
	JOHN CZEKALA, D., 1837 Evergreen ave.	Humboldt	6678
17th	LEWIS D. SITTS, R., 19 E. South Water st.	Randolph	1604
	STANLEY S. WALKOWIAK, D., 1317, 139 N. Clark	Randolph	3564
18th	JOHN J. BRENNAN, D., 4, 716 W. Madison st.	Monroe	3067
	JOHN P. STEWART, R., 105 W. Adams st.	Harrison	2111
	WILLIAM J. HEALY, R., 11, 716 W. Madison st.	Monroe	6158

19th.....	JOHN POWERS, D., 1284 Macalister pl.....	Monroe	1215
	JAMES B. BOWLER, D., 1223 Taylor st.....	Monroe	4943
20th.....	DENNIS J. EGAN, D., 654 W. 18th st.....	Canal	2927
	HUGO L. PITTE, D., 404, 25 N. Dearborn st.....	Randolph	164
21st.....	ELLIS GEIGER, D., 306, 7 W. Madison st.....	Central	418
	JAMES F. BURNS, R., 1001 Title and Trust bldg....	Randolph	5446
22nd.....	V. J. SCHAEFFER, D., 1841 N. Halsted st.....	Lincoln	7778
	JOHN H. BAULER, D., 515 W. North ave.....	Diversey	9045
23rd.....	JACOB A. HEY, R., 2050 N. Halsted st.....	Lincoln	942
	JOHN KJELLANDER, R., 3640 Evanston ave.....	Graceland	7844
24th.....	AUGUST KRUMHOLZ, D., 1662 Fullerton ave.....	Lincoln	1466
	JOHN HADERLEIN, D., 1901 Wellington st.....	Lake View	1204
25th.....	HENRY D. CAPITAIN, R., 175 N. Wabash ave.....	Central	1331
	CHAS. M. THOMSON, R., 1000, 76 W. Monroe st....	Randolph	3647
26th.....	WILLIAM F. LIPPS, R., 2180 Wilson ave.....	Edgewater	2129
	GEORGE PRETZEL, R., 5049 Evanston ave.....	Edgewater	2556
27th.....	JENS N. HYLDAHL, D., 2448 Monticello ave.....	Belmont	228
	FRANK J. WILSON, D., 4400 Milwaukee ave.....	Irving	374
28th.....	HARRY E. LITTLER, R., 121 Ann st.....	Monroe	5412
	CHARLES TWIGG, D., 2518 Pleasant place.....	Humboldt	64
29th.....	FELIX B. JANOVSKY, D., 1824 W. 47th st.....	Yards	2307
	FRANK McDERMOTT, D., 1552 W. 55th st.....	Yards	290
30th.....	MICHAEL McINERNEY, D., 4541 Lowe ave.....	Yards	2053
	JOSEPH A. SWIFT, D., 5428 S. Halsted st.....	Yards	146
31st.....	JAMES A. KEARNS, R., 5510 Lafayette ave.....	Wentworth	8383
	HENRY P. BERGEN, D., 6252 S. Ashland ave.....	Wentworth	138
32nd.....	ALBERT J. FISHER, R., 219 W. 72nd st.....	Stewart	31
	MELVILLE G. HOLDING, D., 127 N. Dearborn st....	Randolph	4036
33rd.....	IRWIN R. HAZEN, R., 508 Title and Trust bldg....	Randolph	2139
	GEO. H. BRADSHAW, R., 651 Washington blvd.....	Monroe	4994
34th.....	WILLIAM F. RYAN, D., 504 Sherman st.....	Wabash	2336
	JOHN TOMAN, D., 4141 W. 21st pl.....	Lawndale	4986
35th.....	JAMES DONAHOE, D., 1606 Ashland blk.....	Central	2590

WILLIAM H. BROWN, Sergeant-at-Arms.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1912-13

FINANCE

Meets Fridays, at 2:00 p. m.

Richert, Harding, Emerson, Reading, Cermak, Lawley, Beilfuss, Sitts, Egan, Krumholz, Lipps, Wilson, Twigg, Kearns, Ryan (34th).

LOCAL TRANSPORTATION

Meets Wednesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Block, Richert, Carr, Long, Schultz, Clancy, Healy, Stewart, Capitain, Lipps, Hyldahl, Twigg, Bergen, Fisher, Donahoe.

HARBORS, WHARVES AND BRIDGES

Meets Tuesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Littler, Kenna, Ryan (4th), Long, Nance, Emerson, Czekala, Brennan, Geiger, Bauler, Hey, Thomson, Holding, Hazen, Ryan (34th).

GAS, OIL AND ELECTRIC LIGHT

Meets Thursdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Cermak, Ryan (4th), Long, Block, Vavricek, Beilfuss, Sitts, Walkowiak, Stewart, Bowler, Hey, Haderlein, Twigg, Janovsky, Kearns.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES

Meets Tuesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Fisher, Mayer, Carr, Klaus, Cullerton, Schultz, McDonald, Lawley, Sitts, Schaeffer, Krumholz, Pretzel, Wilson, McDermott, Bergen.

JUDICIARY, STATE LEGISLATION, ELECTIONS AND RULES

Meets Fridays, at 2:00 p. m.

Donahoe, Mayer, Helwig, Bewersdorf, Ahern, Utpatel, Walkowiak, Powers, Pitte, Bauler, Kjellander, Capitain, Hyldahl, McInerney, Holding, Hazen, Toman.

STREETS AND ALLEYS, TAXATION AND STREET NOMENCLATURE

Meets Mondays, at 2:00 p. m.

Healy, Kenna, Cross, Klaus, McDonald, Utpatel, Kunz, Egan, Hey, Haderlein, Pretzel, McDermott, Swift, Holding, Toman.

LICENSE

Meets Thursdays, at 3:30 p. m.

Ryan (34th), Norris, Tearney, Ryan (4th), Cross, Vavricek, Cermak, Ahern, Utpatel, Bowler, Pitte, Burns, Krumholz, Janovsky, Bradshaw.

BUILDINGS AND CITY HALL

Meets Mondays, at 3:30 p. m.

Thomson, Coughlin, Tearney, Carr, Helwig, Klaus, Bewersdorf, Clancy, Walkowiak, Powers, Kjellander, Lipps, Hyldahl, Littler, Swift.

SCHOOLS, FIRE, POLICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Meets Tuesdays, at 11:00 a. m.

Geiger, Kenna, Harding, Mayer, Richert, Martin, Helwig, Block, Vavricek, Bewersdorf, Czekala, Burns, McInerney, Bradshaw, Toman.

HEALTH

Meets Wednesdays, at 2:00 p. m.

Nance, Coughlin, Norris, Tearney, Martin, Cullerton, Ahern, Lawley, Kunz, Brennan, Schaeffer, Pretzel, McDermott, McInerney, Bradshaw.

WATER

Meets Thursdays, at 3:30 p. m.

Wilson, Coughlin, Norris, Cross, Kunz, Brennan, Powers, Egan, Stewart, Burns, Schaeffer, Kjellander, Thomson, Littler, Swift.

SELECT COMMITTEES, 1912-13

TRACK ELEVATION

Meets Wednesdays, at 3:30 p. m.

Janovsky, Fisher, Emerson, Kearns, Reading, Donahoe, Bauler, Nance, Czekala.

COMPENSATION

Meets Fridays, at 11:00 a. m.

Reading, Ryan (34th), Beilfuss, Lipps, Harding, Krumholz.

BATHING BEACHES AND RECREATION PIERS

Meets Fridays, at 3:30 p. m.

Long, Geiger, Pitte, Healy, Bowler.

SPECIAL PARK COMMISSION

Meets Wednesdays, at 10:30 a. m.

Ald. Beilfuss, Chairman; Ald. Harding, Schulz, Capitain, Hazen, Cullerton, Haderlein, McDonald, Clancy, Martin, Bergen and Stewart; and Messrs. Oscar F. Mayer, Jens Jensen, Frank P. Danisch, Cyril Fiala, Paul Drzymalski, Charles F. L. Richter, Francis T. Simmons, William Kolacek, Peter S. Goodman, F. A. Lindstrand, Samuel J. Rosenblatt, George Landau, Rev. Julius Rappaport, Charles Bock, Joseph Donnersberger, James B. McFatrich and Abraham M. Liebling.

Regular meetings of the Council are held every Monday at 7:30 p. m., except when otherwise ordered at a regular meeting.

THE COUNCIL YEAR BEGAN IN GLOOM

The Council year begins with the annual renewing of the City Council, which event is in the first days of April, and this year it was ushered in amid disaster and sorrow.

In the night of April 14, 1912, the steamship Titanic was lost, a calamity unequaled in the history of navigation, and which gave a shock to the reading world never before experienced. It therefore was right and fitting that the astounding disaster should be noticed officially by the City of Chicago. The proceedings had on the occasion will be read in the Chicago City Manual by some in future time. These proceedings suggested, and were followed by, others that perhaps merit equally a second recording.

The floods on the Mississippi River, too, were of an immensity and destructiveness such as to command universal attention and remark. Mayor Harrison accordingly voiced the sentiments of all the people in his communications to the Council with reference to them. By the seen perils by water he was further moved to

the giving of public warning against the possible perils that attend those who venture themselves on the navigable waters at this City's very front. His alarmed apprehension of close-home disasters in seasons of refreshing excursions, should the suspected conditions of passenger traffic on Lake Michigan be proven and allowed to continue, was communicated to the Council, which at once took appropriate action by the Aldermen.

At about the same time, an ever present frightful danger, that from recklessly driven automobiles, also was noticed in a message from the Mayor. These actions all coming together served very distinctly to bring gloom upon the commencement of the new Council year.

Loss of the Titanic

The Titanic, of the White Star Line, the largest steamship ever built, when upon its trial trip from Liverpool for New York, and when just off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, on Sunday, April 14, at 10:20 p. m., struck an iceberg that was many times larger than herself. The submerged razor edges of the ice mountain pierced her sides, and in consequence, at 2:20 a. m. of Monday, April 15, the huge craft sank toward the bottom, and 1,726 lives were lost. The number of the saved by their taking to the lifeboats was 745.

For months after the disaster, and down to the present hour, various explanations were attempted by many people. All differed in some particulars, but none as to the fact that the magnificent ship went down because of going at too great a speed in a vast field of ice. Even the poets essayed fanciful theories. Among them was Thomas Hardy, who, in a poem, "The Convergence of the Twain," saw the ship and the iceberg fashioned "by paths coincident" to form "twin-halves of one august event."

"And as the smart Ship grew
In stature, grace and hue,
In shadowy silent distance grew the Iceberg too.

"Alien they seemed to be;
No mortal eye could see
The intimate welding of their later history,

"Or sign that they were bent
By paths coincident
On being anon twin halves of one august event."

Flag at Half Mast High

Promptly on the morning of April 15 Mayor Harrison put Chicago in official mourning by ordering the flag on the City Hall placed half mast high. By noon of that day thousands of people had involuntarily bowed their heads at sight of the flag in that mournful plight. As had often before been observed on similar occasions, the most in the passing crowds seemed to recognize the Mayor's act as their own; for such is the nature of official mourning when the great heart of the entire community is sorely touched.

Action by the City Council

At the first regular meeting of the City Council, in the new Council year, Alderman Coughlin presented the following resolution:

Whereas, Within the past week the world has been stunned by the awful calamity that has occurred in the sinking of the ship Titanic; and

Whereas, The terrible accident has been accompanied with a loss of life that has hardly as yet been ascertained, but only conjectured; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Council of the City of Chicago hereby extends to the families of the unfortunate ones who lost their lives in this disaster their heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and, further be it

Resolved, That this resolution be adopted by a rising vote as a tribute to those brave ones who first provided for the women and children and then went to their death—an example of self-sacrifice and heroism never before known in the annals of history.

Alderman Coughlin moved to adopt the resolution. The motion was carried by a rising vote.

Further Action by the Mayor

Further action regarding the loss of the Titanic and its precious freight of human lives was taken by Mayor Harrison on the 18th, in the issuing of the following proclamation:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, April 18, 1912.

The loss of the White Star Steamer Titanic, according to the latest report, has cost the lives of nearly fifteen hundred people; many of them steerage passengers and seamen, whose families are left destitute by their loss.

These families whose fathers and husbands sacrificed their lives

and went down with the ship in order that women and children might be saved, must not be left in destitution.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Mayor of New York are co-operating in the establishment of a relief fund, and it is to be hoped that the citizens of Chicago will contribute. Any subscriptions sent to this office will be forwarded to the head of the Eastern Relief Fund, for distribution.

(Signed) Carter H. Harrison,
Mayor.

Floods of the Mississippi

Continuing on the trail of disaster, on May 7 Mayor Harrison issued his proclamation asking for a public contribution of funds in aid of sufferers by the floods on the Mississippi River. It was stated that the district submerged on May 1 by these floods exceeded the combined area of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island; and it is certain some of the circumstances of this widespread calamity were not less appalling than those in which the Titanic went down in the Atlantic. Hundreds of farmsteads were washed away, and numerous hamlets and whole villages were islanded, to their great peril. The proclamation was as follows:

"The flooding of the Mississippi has devastated great territories in Louisiana and has caused many deaths and great destitution. Reports from the flooded district indicate that thousands of persons are homeless and that the monetary damage will be enormous.

"A call for funds for the relief of the sufferers from this flood has been made, and I have been requested by the relief committee in charge of the work to ask the assistance of the people of Chicago.

"Any funds sent to this office will be forwarded to the proper distributing agency.

"Carter H. Harrison, Mayor."

Safety of Passengers on Lake Boats

Also, at the regular meeting of the City Council, April 18, the Mayor submitted the following communication:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, April 22, 1912.

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen—The appalling loss of life in the wreck of the Titanic has suggested an inquiry as to whether or not the rules and regulations for the protection of the lives of passengers on

lake boats leaving the Chicago harbor are sufficiently stringent, and if so, whether or not they are properly complied with.

At my request the law department has investigated the power of the city over the shipping from the Chicago harbor in regard to rules and regulations, for the protection of the lives of passengers, and has advised me that the limit of the city's power is to control and regulate anchorage, docks, wharves and public landing places. It does not, however, include the management and control of the boats, which is exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Federal government, and it is very doubtful whether the City can even legislate against overcrowding.

In view of this limited power in the City, I have had prepared a resolution asking the general government to adopt more stringent rules and regulations for the protection of the lives of passengers on steam vessels navigating the Great Lakes, and particularly that provision should be made for a sufficient number of life boats, life preservers and other safety appliances, and also that the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor be requested to cause a thorough investigation of the conditions now existing in the passenger traffic on the Great Lakes, to be made, and to recommend such improvements as will conduce to the greater safety of the traveling public on the boats engaged in such traffic.

I respectfully suggest that said resolution be passed by your Honorable Body. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Carter H. Harrison, Mayor.

Unanimous consent being refused under the rules for the immediate consideration of the foregoing communication, Alderman Ryan (34th Ward) moved to suspend the rules, which motion prevailed. Then Alderman Ryan moved to adopt the resolution, which motion was carried unanimously. Following is the resolution:

Whereas, The people of the City of Chicago, in common with the people of the entire country, have been moved by the shocking disaster resulting in the loss of the steamship Titanic and most of its passengers, to a fuller realization of the necessity of more rigid control and regulation of steam vessels carrying passengers; and

Whereas, It is a matter of common knowledge that passenger boats are constantly coming in and out of the port of Chicago which are overcrowded with passengers and have an inadequate number of life-boats, life-preservers and other safety appliances, some of them being even without searchlights and wireless telegraph equipment; and

Whereas, An investigation conducted by the United States Senate is now under way which has for its object the bringing about of conditions making for greater safety of passengers on steam vessels; and

Whereas, To a very large extent the same conditions which surround and relate to sea-going vessels are also applicable to passenger steamboats plying on the Great Lakes and other inland waters; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the City Council of the City of Chicago, That it is the sense of this body that more stringent rules and regulations for the protection of the lives of passengers on steam vessels navigating the Great Lakes and other inland waters of the United States should be adopted by the general government, and that in stipulating the requirements for such vessels provision should be made for sufficient life-boats, life-preservers and other safety appliances, also for searchlights and wireless equipments on all lake boats; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor with a request that his department may make a thorough investigation of the conditions now existing in the passenger traffic on the Great Lakes and recommend such improvements as will conduce to the greater safety of the traveling public on the boats engaged in such traffic.

Thus did the Mayor and the City Council together put themselves on record in warnings against dangers that are fearfully evident in every excursion season as over-passengered boats leave their moorings close by Rush street bridge, and in petitions to the general government for "more stringent rules and regulations for the protection of passengers on steam vessels navigating the Great Lakes." The crying necessity for such action is seen when it is stated that last summer above 2,000,000 passengers were carried in and out of Chicago on lake boats.

The Automobile and Motorcycle Peril

At the date of the following message from the Mayor, the message itself and the communication and report submitted therewith, were referred by the Aldermen to the Committee on Judiciary:

Office of the Mayor,
Chicago, May 19, 1912.

To the Honorable, the City Council:

Gentlemen—I beg leave to submit herewith a statement prepared at my request by the Chief of Police, showing the number of automobile and motorcycle accidents which have occurred in

Chicago during the past fifteen months. This list shows that in this period of time there have been 75 fatal casualties and 1,590 non-fatal casualties in the City of Chicago, from these two causes.

This suggests the advisability of more stringent regulations controlling the operation of automobiles and motorcycles within the city limits.

I would suggest that the attached communication be published and referred to an appropriate committee, in order that the question may be given an exhaustive investigation.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Carter H. Harrison, Mayor.

The following communication and report were submitted with the foregoing communication:

Department of Police,
Chicago, May 8, 1912.

Honorable Carter H. Harrison, Mayor:

Dear Sir—In answer to your letter of May 6, requesting a statement as to the report of accidents resulting from automobile and motorcycle causes within the past fifteen months, I beg to respectfully enclose herewith a report giving the information requested.

Respectfully,

(Signed) John McWeeney,
General Superintendent.

Department of Police,
Bureau of Records,
Chicago, May 7, 1912.

John McWeeny, General Superintendent Police:

Sir—As per your order of even date for a statement of the number of accidents, fatalities, etc., occurring from automobile and motorcycle causes within the past fifteen months, please note the following:

1911

Automobile

	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
February	4	50
March	4	80
April	4	87
May	5	115
June	6	98
July	7	111

	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
August	2	113
September	8	104
October	7	102
November	5	87
December	5	90
	57	1,037

Motorcycle

	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
February	..	3
March	..	15
April	..	18
May	4	30
June	1	22
July	1	32
August	1	33
September	1	22
October	..	26
November	..	8
December	..	5
	8	214

1912

Automobile

	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
January	2	74
February	1	66
March	3	63
April	2	108
	8	311

Motorcycle

	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
January	..	1
February	..	2
March	1	4
April	1	21
	2	28

Summary

Automobile accidents for 11 months of 1911—		
Fatal	57	
Non-fatal	1,037	
		1,094

Automobile accidents for 4 months of 1912—		
Fatal	8	
Non-fatal	311	
		319
Grand totals		1,413
Motorcycle accidents for 11 months of 1911—		
Fatal	8	
Non-fatal	214	
		222
Motorcycle accidents for 4 months of 1912—		
Fatal	2	
Non-fatal	28	
		30
Grand totals		252

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Sergt. H. H. Elliott,
Supt. of Bureau of Records.

(Sergeant Elliott has supplied for this publication the automobile accident figures for the eight months of 1912, after the first four given in the above. They are the following: May, 10 fatal, 132 non-fatal; June, 5 fatal, 136 non-fatal; July, 4 fatal, 151 non-fatal; August, 7 fatal, 152 non-fatal; September, 4 fatal, 185 non-fatal; October, 4 fatal, 157 non-fatal; November, 9 fatal, 164 non-fatal; December, 2 fatal, 163 non-fatal.)

By the horror suggested in the reports of Chief of Police McWeeny and Sergeant H. H. Elliott, superintendent of the Bureau of Records, the Mayor was moved to write the following letter to the Chief Justice of the Municipal Court:

Chicago, May 16, 1912.

Hon. Harry Olson, Chief Justice, Municipal Court:

Dear Sir—I beg leave to transmit herewith a report prepared by the Vehicle Bureau of the Police Department, showing arrests made by the department during the period from March 23 to May 3, 1912, for violations of automobile ordinances, and the disposition made of the cases later on in the Municipal Court.

The report shows a very large percentage of these cases have been dismissed. The Police Department claims the fault does not

lie either with the evidence presented by it, nor with the Prosecuting Attorney's office, but that for some reason or other Judges of the Municipal Court hesitate in punishing violators of the ordinances, as well as of the State law regulating the operation of automobiles. I have taken this matter up with the Chief Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and attach a copy of his letter to this communication.

At its last meeting I transmitted to the City Council a report of the Police Department showing the number of accidents due to the careless handling of automobiles and motorcycles within the city limits in the last fifteen months. This report shows that 75 deaths have resulted from automobile accidents and that the non-fatal accidents run up to 1,590. It is absolutely necessary for the protection of the lives and limbs of the citizens to pass ordinances properly regulating the manner in which automobiles shall be operated, and it is equally essential that these ordinances as well as the State law be made effective, by a rigid enforcement of the same, both by the Police Department and by the Municipal Court.

May I suggest that this matter be taken up by you with the Judges sitting in this branch of the Municipal Court, and that the Judges be asked to co-operate with the Police Department in rigidly enforcing the provisions of both ordinances and laws as they relate to the operation of automobiles and motorcycles.

Yours very truly,

Carter H. Harrison, Mayor.

CHICAGO POLICE

GREAT ORDINANCE RE-FORMING THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

In his annual message delivered to the City Council, April 29, 1912, Mayor Harrison called the attention of the Aldermen to conditions in the Police Department and police force that he recommended be earnestly looked into and means found of effecting radical changes with a view to provide for Chicago as good a police force as it might be possible to obtain. He said:

"It will be necessary for your honorable body in the coming year to give serious consideration to the lines upon which a proper and efficient organization of the police department may be secured. The recent investigation of the department by the Civil Service Commission has disclosed the weaknesses inherent in the present system. The final report of the investigation contains drastic

recommendations, many of which are entitled to earnest consideration.

"Politics may be said to lie at the root of most evils of the department. By 'politics' is meant not the partisanship created by the division of voters in great parties, though this, of course, exerts its influence in police circles, but the social, religious racial 'pull' that asks consideration and advancement for an officer, not because of his individual merit, that asks leniency for him, regardless of the offense with which he may be charged, on the strength of matters lying entirely outside the range of police affairs. The elimination of this 'pull' is the pre-requisite to an efficient police system.

"The equation of personal honesty may be said to determine in largest measure the individual value of each officer. A dishonest officer, no matter what his efficiency as a thief-catcher, or his nerve and daring as a defender of life and property, is useless as a guardian of the law. We must not forget that the temptations which beset a policeman are many and great; the methods by which he may be approached is most insidious. The men of the department must be paid good, living wages. No leniency must be shown to dishonesty. There is no place on the department for a 'grafter.' Nor should consideration be shown the drunkard.

"Political 'pull' in the department has thrived because of police methods countenanced and tolerated by the public since the organization of the force. Assignments of men in plain clothes and in the detective bureau have been made more at the solicitation of friends, political and otherwise, than because of the efficiency and fitness of the officer. As far as the Civil Service law would permit, promotions have been made for like reasons. To counteract these evils I have recently directed that in all cases where the record of the officer was clear, promotion should be made by choosing the one at the head of the eligible list, instead of invoking 'the rule of three,' waivers and other methods to advance one favored by political influence.

"The eradication of pull will prove the most difficult of tasks. It may be brought about under one administration only to be disregarded and ignored under the next; to be of benefit the policy must be continuing. It must receive a support so steadfast and enduring, both from the public and the press, that a shift of policy under changing administrations dare not be attempted."

The Council gave a favorable reception to the Mayor's suggestions and before many weeks the wheels of legislation were in motion on the subject of signally improving the police administration and service in this city. The Committee on Police had before it the masterly report of the Civil Service Commission

and soon an ordinance had been drawn up by the Corporation Counsel on lines indicated by that report. This ordinance was several times before the Council for consideration and several times referred back to the Committee. At length Alderman Geiger, Chairman of the Police Committee, procured the ordinance to be put upon its passage, and it was passed by more than a two-thirds majority. The following is the text of the ordinance:

An Ordinance

Creating a Department of Police and repealing certain sections of The Chicago Code of 1911.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. There is hereby established an executive department of the municipal government of the City of Chicago which shall be known as the Department of Police. The management and control of all matters relating to the Department of Police, its officers and members, are hereby vested in the Superintendent of Police, who shall be appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the City Council. He shall devote his entire time to the service of the City.

Section 2. The Superintendent of Police, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond running to the City of Chicago in the sum of $25,000, with such sureties as the City Council may approve, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Section 3. The Superintendent of Police shall appoint according to law all the officers and members of said department, and shall have the power to remove from the Police Department and the service of the City of Chicago any member thereof in the manner provided by law.

Section 4. Said Superintendent of Police shall have the custody and control of the office, stations, equipment, books, records and other property belonging to said department.

Section 5. It shall be his duty to preserve the peace and secure good order and cleanliness within the City of Chicago, and to that end shall enforce all state laws, city ordinances and the orders of the City Council and the Mayor of Chicago.

Section 6. There are hereby created the offices of Superintendent of Police, First Deputy Superintendent of Police, Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, Department Inspector, Director of Instruction, Inspector of Moral Conditions and such number of captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen as may, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance. The following members of the Department, to-wit: the First

Deputy Superintendent of Police and all captains, lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen, shall be known and are hereby designated as "police men," and shall constitute the police force of the City of Chicago.

In addition the department shall include such other employes as may, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance.

Existing titles in the Department of Police are hereby changed as follows: Assistant General Superintendent of Police to First Deputy Superintendent of Police; Chief of the Ambulance Bureau to Chief Surgeon; Superintendent of Identification to Identification Expert; Superintendent of Horses to Foreman of Horses; Superintendent of Dog Pound to Pound Master, and Superintendent of Construction to Foreman of Shops.

Section 7. The activities of the Department of Police of the City of Chicago are hereby divided as follows:

1st. The Active Bureau

Under the immediate supervision of the First Deputy Superintendent of Police the Active Bureau shall consist of said First Deputy and such numbers of captains, lieutenants, sergeants, patrolmen, surgeons, drivers, chauffeurs, matrons, operators, clerks, and other employes as may, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance.

2nd. The Clerical, Mechanical and Inspection Bureau

Under the immediate supervision of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, said Bureau shall consist of said Second Deputy, a department secretary, a manager in charge of properties, a department inspector, instructors, clerks and other employes as may, from time to time, be provided for in the annual appropriation ordinance.

The Deputy Superintends of Police shall be equal in rank and shall report daily to the Superintendent of Police all matters of police and department business coming to their attention.

Section 8. The First Deputy Superintendent of Police shall be a member of the police force, and under the direction of the Superintendent of Police shall be charged with:

1. The enforcement of all laws pertaining to the City of Chicago and the people therein, and all city ordinances.
2. The prevention of crime in the City of Chicago and the apprehension of criminals.
3. The assignment and distribution of the police force.
4. The regulation of traffic.

To him will report:
(a) All precinct commanders.
(b) The Chief of the Detective Division.
(c) The Chief of the Traffic Division.
(d) The Chief of the Ambulance Division.
(e) The Chief of the Horse Division.
(f) The Chief of the Miscellaneous Division.
(g) The Chief Operator.

Section 9. The Second Deputy Superintendent of Police shall not be a member of the police force, and under the direction of the Superintendent of Police shall be charged with:

1. The care and custody of city property and the distribution of the same.

2. The supervision of departmental records.

3. The inspection of the personnel of the department and of stations, equipment and departmental property.

4. The instruction of officers and men.

5. The ascertaining and recording of departmental efficiency, individual and grouped.

6. The receipt and investigation of all complaints of citizens regarding members of the police force.

7. The supervision of all matters affecting public morals, such as prostitution, the sale of cocaine, opium and other habit-forming drugs; the supervision of saloons, cafes, restaurants, hotels, public dance halls, summer parks and excursion boats.

8. The censoring of moving pictures and performances of all kinds.

To him will report:
(a) The Secretary of the Department.
(b) The Manager of Properties.
(c) The Department Inspector.

Section 10. The division of the City of Chicago into police districts is hereby abolished, and the existing number of police precincts shall, as soon as practicable and not later than one year from and after the passage of this ordinance, be reduced to not to exceed twenty-five (25), and to the end that this may be accomplished, existing precinct lines may be changed and inadequate and unsanitary stations abandoned. The General Superintendent of Police shall assign to each precinct one captain and such number of lieutenants, sergeants and patrolmen as may be required to police the same properly.

Section 11. Captains of precincts shall be held strictly accountable for the enforcement of all laws, ordinances and police rules and regulations within their respective precincts, and they

are hereby charged with the duty of seeing that all subordinates under them properly perform the duties to them assigned.

Section 12. All precinct commanders shall keep in their respective stations a card index system furnished by the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, which will show, at all times, up to date, the name, description, character, haunts, habits, associates and relatives of every known person of bad character residing in or frequenting such precinct, including pickpockets, hold-up men, safeblowers, confidence men, vagrants, pimps, prostitutes and people who are operating or have operated gambling houses.

Section 13. The Superintendent of Police shall detail a captain of police as the Chief of the Detective Division, who shall be selected for his qualifications for that line of duty. Lieutenants detailed to the Detective Division shall be assigned in the order of their standing upon any civil service eligible list for captains; sergeants from the top of any civil service eligible list for lieutenants, and patrolmen from the top of any civil service eligible list for sergeants. Such detail shall not be considered permanent nor a promotion in rank.

In the event any person so drawn for his respective assignment proves incompetent to perform detective duty, the facts of such incompetency shall be brought to the attention of the Civil Service Commission of the City of Chicago by the Superintendent of Police for investigation, and if such commission or any investigating body appointed by it shall so determine, the person so found incompetent shall be returned to his former duty and the next eligible on the proper list detailed in his stead.

Assignment to the Detective Division shall carry with it an addition of ten per cent of the pay of the rank then occupied by the person so assigned.

Section 14. The captain commanding the Traffic Division shall be charged with the general control of street traffic. The territorial extent of the jurisdiction of this division shall be determined from time to time by the Superintendent of Police.

Section 15. The Chief Surgeon, under the direction of the First Deputy Superintendent of Police, shall have charge and direction of the Ambulance Division, and shall be responsible for all ambulances and their equipment and medical supplies of the department, and shall exercise general supervision over the duties and conduct of all ambulance surgeons and other employes of the division.

Section 16. The Foreman of Horses, under the direction of the First Deputy Superintendent of Police, shall have charge of all horses of the department, and shall be responsible for the general care and treatment of the same.

Section 17. The Superintendent of Police shall detail a lieutenant to take charge of and supervise the Miscellaneous Division, and to such division shall be assigned the Vehicle Section, Matron Section, Pound Section, Marine Section and such other minor sections of police activity as may be created.

Section 18. At each precinct station there shall be provided a detail of men for duty in citizen's dress. Such detail shall consist of a sergeant and such numbers of patrolmen as the First Deputy Superintendent of Police may, from time to time, designate, and the numbers thereof shall not be increased or diminished except upon the express written order of such Deputy Superintendent. The sergeant assigned to duty in citizen's dress at each precinct station shall be the sergeant detailed at such station standing highest on the civil service eligible list for lieutenants, and the patrolmen shall be those detailed at such precinct standing highest on the civil service eligible list for sergeants. The details for duty in citizen's dress at precinct stations shall be made after the quota of the Detective Division is filled.

Each such precinct citizen's dress detail shall be in command of the sergeant designated and shall serve under the direction of the precinct commander, save and except the commanding officer of the Detective Division may by, and with, the consent of the First Deputy Superintendent of Police require such detail to act in a given case under his supervision.

The sergeant in command of each precinct citizen's dress detail shall each day report in writing to his precinct commander all duty performed by such detail and shall forward a duplicate of such report to the commanding officer of the Detective Division.

Persons assigned to precinct citizen's dress detail may be returned to duty in uniform in the same manner as is hereinbefore provided for members of the police force detailed to the Detective Division.

No member of the police force other than those detailed to the Detective Division, in citizen's dress at precinct stations, or detailed to plain clothes work on motorcycles, as hereinbefore provided, shall be permitted to perform duty in citizen's dress.

Section 19. No member of the police force shall be assigned to any duty other than that strictly in line of police work, and it is hereby made the duty of the Superintendent of Police to return to uniformed service as promptly as possible, and within six months after the passage of this ordinance, all members of the police force not hereinabove designated for duty in citizen's dress.

Section 20. The Secretary of the Department, under the direction of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, shall have charge of the Records Division and shall be charged with the duty

of keeping and preserving all books and papers belonging to the department, excepting only station records and the criminal records kept in the office of the Detective Division. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent of Police to forward to the Secretary's office for filing and preservation all reports and records coming to their attention, retaining only such office copies as may be required. The Secretary shall supervise the keeping of the station records and see that they are uniformly and properly kept.

Section 21. The Custodian of Lost and Stolen Property shall act as custodian of all property seized or taken by the police. Said custodian, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond running to the City of Chicago in the sum of $20,000, with such sureties as the City Council shall approve, conditioned upon the faithful performance of his office.

It shall be the duty of said custodian to keep a record of all property which may be seized or otherwise taken possession of by the Department of Police of the city; and if such property so seized or taken possession of shall not be claimed by the rightful owner thereof, and possession surrendered to such owner within sixty days from the date of such seizure or taking possession by the Department of Police, said custodian shall publish, or cause to be published in the official newspaper of the city, a description of such property together with the date of seizure or the taking possession thereof, and shall give notice that if such property be not claimed by the rightful owner or owners thereof within ten days from the date of such publication, such property will be sold at public auction, at such place as the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police may direct, and in such manner as to expose to the inspection of bidders all property offered for sale.

In addition to the publication of notice herein provided for, said custodian shall post or cause to be posted in at least three public places in the city where public notices are commonly or usually posted, a copy of the notice published in the said official newspaper, and shall make a record of the date when such publication and the posting of notice are made, and if within ten days from the date of such publication and posting, no claim for such property described in such notices shall have been made by the rightful owner thereof, the custodian shall proceed to sell such property at public auction.

The proceeds of any sale or sales so made, after deducting the cost of storage, advertising, selling and other expenses incident to the handling or selling of such property, shall be paid by such custodian to the police pension board, to be credited to the police pension fund of the city; provided, that if any property so seized

or taken possession of by the Department of Police shall be of a perishable nature, or so bulky or of such a nature as to make it dangerous or inadvisable to retain possession thereof for the length of time hereinabove specified, said custodian, upon certifying such fact to the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, setting forth his reasons why such property should not be retained for the period hereinbefore fixed before selling same, with the approval of the Superintendent of Police, cause such property to be advertised forthwith in the official newspaper of the city and sell such property at public auction at any time after three days shall have elapsed from the seizure or taking possession thereof; and provided further, that nothing in this section contained shall be held to require such custodian to take possession of, or to make disposition of any lost or stolen property, the disposition or possession of which is otherwise provided for in and by this ordinance, such as animals required to be impounded; provided further, that none of the provisions of this section shall apply to pistols, revolvers, derringers, bowie knives, dirks, slung-shots, metallic knuckles or other deadly weapon of like character, but all such weapons shall within six months after their receipt by said custodian or his duly appointed deputy, and the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, or his duly appointed deputy, to a point in Lake Michigan at least five miles from the shore line, and there deposited at the bottom of the lake.

It is hereby made the duty of all officers and members of the department into whose possession any property seized or taken shall come, to deliver the same at once to the said custodian unless it is wanted for immediate use as evidence in any case, and in that event a report and inventory of the same shall be forwarded at once to the said custodian.

Section 22. The Manager in Charge of Properties, under the direction of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, shall have charge of the property division and shall be charged with the supervision and conduct of the department shops, the care of and repairs of all police stations, and of the engineering and janitor forces therein.

Section 23. The Department Inspector shall have charge of the Inspection Division, and, under the direction of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, shall be charged with the instruction of the officers and members of the department, and to that end shall establish such courses of instruction at station schools as may be approved by the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Section 24. It shall be the duty of the Department Inspector, under the direction of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, to establish and maintain a school of instruction for recruits to

the position of patrolman, at such place as the Superintendent of Police may designate. All such recruits shall upon their appointment be ordered to the school of instruction in numbers convenient for their practical instruction, and shall there be instructed in elementary criminal law, city ordinances pertaining to the Police Department, the rules and regulations of the department, sanitation, first aid to the injured, military drill, revolver practice, court procedure and such other matters as the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police may direct. Such course of instruction shall be not less than thirty days in duration, except in cases of emergency, and in such case the full period of instruction shall be completed after the emergency has ceased. No probationary patrolman shall be appointed a regular unless he shall have passed a satisfactory test at the school of instruction for recruits.

Section 25. The Department Inspector, under the direction of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, shall inspect or cause to be inspected at least once each month, each precinct station and its equipment and the officers and members of the Department assigned to duty thereat, and shall make written report of each such inspection to the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police who shall forward the same with his recommendation to the Superintendent of Police.

Section 26. It shall be the duty of the Department Inspector to make periodical inspection and investigation of all saloons, cafes, restaurants, public dance halls, summer parks, excursion boats and hotels within the City of Chicago, and report thereon to the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police any violations therein of the laws of the State of Illinois, ordinances of the City of Chicago, and the rules and regulations of the Department of Police, and it shall be the duty of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police to forward such reports, with his recommendations thereon, to the Superintendent of Police.

Section 27. The Department Inspector shall be charged with the duty of ascertaining violations of the state laws and city ordinances prohibiting the unlawful sale of cocaine, opium and other habit-forming drugs, and he shall report thereon to the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, who shall forward such report to the Superintendent of Police with his recommendations thereon.

Section 28. The Chief Operator, under the direction of the First Deputy Superintendent of Police, shall have charge of the signal division and of all matters relating to the operation of the police telephone and signal system, and of all employes of the signal division.

Section 29. All complaints of citizens regarding officers and

members of the Police Department shall be investigated promptly and thoroughly. The substance of all oral complaints and the copies of written complaints received at police stations and by the various divisions and bureaus of the service shall be forwarded promptly to the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police, and a report o fthe action taken on such complaint shall be forwarded to the Superintendent of Police.

Section 30. It shall be the duty of the Second Deputy Superintendent of Police to install and at all times maintain a system for the ascertaining and recording of individual efficiency of each member of the police force under the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police. Such system shall be as nearly automatic as possible and its application shall be uniform throughout the department.

Section 31. Sections 1907 to 1917, both inclusive, and 1923 and 1924, Article 1, Chapter LVI, of The Chicago Code of 1911, are hereby repealed.

Section 32. This ordinance shall be in force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

MUNICIPAL CONTROL OVER FACTORY LOCATIONS

A regulation of the city of St. Louis prohibiting the operation of any factory within 200 yards of Tower Grove Park has been held void as constituting an unreasonable interference in the use of private property. This decision was recently announced by the Missouri Supreme Court in the case of City of St. Louis v. Dreisoerner, 147 Southwestern Reporter 988. An excerpt from the opinion is as follows:

"The police power is a necessary and wholesome faculty of municipal government; but it only extends to the regulation of employments prejudicial to the public safety, health, morals and good government of the citizenry, and it 'ends where those public interests are not beneficially served thereby.' It cannot sanction the confiscation of private property for æsthetic purposes. It was not shown in this case that there was any status of affairs in St. Louis which demanded the inclusion within this ordinance of a prohibition against the maintenance of a 'manufacturing plant of whatsoever size, wherein machinery of any kind whatsoever shall be maintained or operated by means of steam, electricity, gas or other motive power in any building or any lot of ground within 600 feet of Tower Grove Park.'"

CHICAGO'S MILK SUPPLY

Account of the Movement That Resulted in the Framing and Passage of the Milk Ordinance Now in Force in This City

The history of the movement to have the people of Chicago provided with pure milk, and which finally resulted in the most interesting, if not the most valuable, ordinance ever passed by the Chicago City Council, is rather long. It began October 31, 1892, with the creation of an independent Bureau of Milk Inspection. In September, 1893, this bureau was made a Bureau of the Department of Health. A list of milk dealers was obtained, and also some knowledge of their business methods. Some 500 samples of milk were collected to determine the average quality of the milk delivered. Of the 500 samples first taken, 75 per cent were below the standard requirement of the ordinance, while only 8 per cent of a similar lot of samples taken from the milk trains upon arrival were below the standard, thus showing conclusively that the work of adulteration was chiefly done by the city dealers.

For ten years following the inauguration of the milk inspection service the efforts of the department were principally directed toward the prevention of simple adulteration of the milk supply. Skimming and watering of the milk were extremely prevalent at first, but were gradually suppressed.

The majority of the sanitary measures enforced during the first ten years of milk inspection were directed against the quite universal custom of malt feeding. This practice was prevalent in both the city and country. When malt feeding was partially suppressed in the city it became apparent that it would be necessary to extend the activities of the department in this direction to the adjoining country territory from which a large part of the city's milk supply was derived. Consequently the inspection of country dairies was begun in the year 1904, during which year 2,857 dairies were visited.

The dairy inspection previous to 1906 was largely educational. In 1906 the department first required the dairy inspectors to make a detailed report on the farms visited. In 1907 the sanitary inspection of places where milk is produced and handled was carried on in a more thorough manner, and detailed reports upon all such places were required to be made by the milk inspectors. In this same year the government score card was adopted for reporting on country dairies, and a score card was devised for reports on city dairies.

In July, 1907, Professor Trueman of the University of Illinois published a pamphlet on the milk supply of the city of Chicago. In this publication it was shown that the milk sold in the city of

Chicago was still frequently watered and skimmed, and that this practice was more frequent in the more densely populated and poorer sections of the city.

Investigations made by the department showed that from 16 to 18 per cent of the samples collected by the inspectors were below grade, and that over 80 per cent of the below-grade samples collected were taken from stores selling bulk milk. To remedy this condition an ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of bulk milk in stores.

The scarlet fever epidemic in 1907 and local outbreaks of typhoid fever in West Pullman and Roseland in this same year and in 1908 showed the necessity of further protection of the milk supply. An attempt was made to get a prompt report on cases of contagious disease in dairy districts through the local health officers, but it was soon found that only a limited number of cases would be reported to the department in this way.

The only reliable method of safeguarding the milk supply against infection from contagious diseases seemed to be efficient pasteurization. Pasteurization would also serve to destroy the bovine tubercle bacilli which were found in over 6 per cent of the market samples collected. Therefore, an ordinance was passed on July 13, 1908, requiring the pasteurization of all milk and dairy products not obtained from cows which had given a satisfactory negative tuberculin test. The enforcement of this ordinance resulted in the tuberculin testing of approximately 29,500 cows in 1909.

Considerable opposition developed against the tuberculin test, and unsuccessful efforts were made to repeal certain sections of the ordinance, with a view of invalidating it. The opposition to the tuberculin test gradually increased, and as a result over 70 per cent of the milk sold in the latter part of 1910 was pasteurized.

In 1909 a bill was introduced in the legislature providing that the State Veterinarian should make tuberculin tests of cattle when requested, and also providing an appropriation for reimbursement of cattle condemned. This bill was not passed, but as a substitute measure an act was passed providing for the appointment of a committee of ten—six by the Speaker of the House and four by the President of the Senate—to enquire into the reliability, efficiency and necessity of adopting the tuberculin test in the State of Illinois. This committee met in the city of Chicago on June 30, 1909, and thereafter held other sessions, and subsequently made a report to the Legislature in 1911.

As a result of the recommendation of the committee a bill was passed in 1911 making it unlawful for cities and villages in the State of Illinois to require a tuberculin test. This law went into

effect on July 1, 1911, and had the result of nullifying the ordinance in the city of Chicago requiring such tuberculin test of milk and milk products sold within the city.

On January 2, 1912, the Commissioner of Health wrote a letter to Mayor Harrison and to the City Council, pointing out that the sections in the Code under which the department had previously required all milk to be pasteurized that could not be shown to have been obtained from healthy cows, had been nullified by an act of the Legislature, and also pointing out the gravity of the situation and the importance of prompt relief. This communication was referred to the Committee on Health, who requested the Department of Health to draft a proper ordinance.

With the assistance of the Corporation Counsel an ordinance was drafted and submitted to the Committee on Health. After many meetings, during which those who were interested were given an opportunity to be heard, the Committee on Health recommended the ordinance, with a few minor amendments, for passage. On July 8 the ordinance was referred to the Council and deferred and published. Final action on the same was deferred until July 22, when the ordinance was called up for passage.

It soon became apparent that there was still considerable opposition to the ordinance, and that many of the requirements contained therein were not understood. When a vote was taken it showed 38 votes in favor and 25 votes against the passage of the ordinance.

Following this Dr. Willis O. Nance, Chairman of the Committee on Health, issued the following call to the citizens of Chicago:

A Call to Citizens of Chicago

Chicago's milk supply is without protection at its source, the farm. There is no ordinance barring disease-laden milk from the city. Thousands of infants are in danger.

The City Council Committee on Health has delegated to a subcommittee the task of recommending a means of meeting the situation. That subcommittee desires the fullest possible information, advice and assistance from the entire public. Because of that desire an open meeting for the discussion of possible action is hereby called for Wednesday afternoon, July 31, 2 o'clock, Council chambers, second floor, City Hall.

The committee believes that you are interested in this matter and can aid us materially. We extend you a cordial invitation to be present at this meeting.

Yours very truly,

WILLIS O. NANCE, M. D.,

Chairman, Committee on Health, of the City Council.

In the meantime the provisions of the ordinance were discussed in various public meetings. The Department of Health, through its bulletin and the city press, pointed out to the citizens of Chicago the necessity for a more adequate protection of the milk supply.

The meeting called by the Chairman of the Committee on Health was held in the Council chamber on July 21 at 2 o'clock p. m. and was well attended by representative citizens. Also a delegation of milk dealers were present. This meeting authorized the Chairman of the Committee on Health to appoint a committee of citizens, to be known as the Citizens' Milk Committee. This committee was appointed and was composed as follows:

Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor, Honorary Chairman.
Alderman Willis O. Nance, M. D., Chairman.
Douglas Sutherland, Secretary.

Grace Abbott.	Sherman C. Kingsley.
Jane Addams.	Harry A. Lipsky.
T. W. Allinson.	Dr. M. E. Lorenz.
Dr. Frank Billings.	F. Emory Lyon.
Mrs. Freeman E. Brown.	Oscar F. Mayer.
Dr. George F. Butler.	P. F. Murray.
Dr. Joseph A. Capps.	Dr. Thomas J. O'Malley.
Dr. Frank S. Churchill.	Dr. Stephen R. Pietrowicz.
Dr. W. A. Evans.	Julius Rosenwald.
Rt. Rev. Samuel Fellows.	William H. Schroeder.
William C. Graves.	Rev. Andrew Spetz.
Dr. Belle Gurney.	M. Austine Stanley.
John C. Harding.	W. R. Stirling.
Dr. Caroline Hedger.	Very Rev. Walter T. Sumner.
Rev. Charles R. Henderson.	Lucius Teter.
N. B. Higbie.	Alderman Charles M. Thomson.
Dr. Sarah Hobson.	Harriet Vittum.
John C. Kennedy.	Alderman Edward F. Cullerton.

At the invitation of the Mayor, the committee met in the Mayor's office on August 9, and after organization and discussion of the necessity for immediate action, appointed a smaller Committee on Propaganda and instructed the same to make every effort to further the passage of the ordinance.

In the meantime the Chairman of the Committee on Health called a meeting of the Committee on Health and set a day for a public hearing, at which the milk dealers were to be heard. After the public hearing a subcommittee of the Health Committee held a meeting and agreed to certain minor amendments to the ordinance, which were concurred in by the Department of Health.

Following this action another call was issued for a meeting of

the Committee on Health, and at this meeting, after considerable discussion, the amended ordinance was recommended for passage by a vote of 5 to 4.

The Chairman of the Committee on Health now petitioned for a special meeting of the Council. This meeting was held on August 14, at which time the ordinance, as amended by the Committee on Health, was introduced as new business. After numerous unsuccessful attempts were made to further amend the ordinance it was called up for passage and passed by a vote of 49 to 9. Following is the ordinance aspassed:

An Ordinance

Repealing Sections 1273 and 1274 of The Chicago Code of 1911, and Substituting Therefor an Ordinance Regulating the Production, Handling and Sale of Inspected and Pasteurized Milk.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago:

Section 1. That Sections 1273 and 1274 of The Chicago Code of 1911 be and are hereby repealed and that the following ordinance be substituted therefor:

"1273. **All Milk Sold or Kept for Sale to Be Pasteurized, Unless Inspected, and the Temperature of Said Milk During Storage and Transportation Regulated.)** It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to transport into the City of Chicago, or to transport or deliver from point to point within the city, milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk for human consumption which is of a higher temperature than 60 degrees Fahrenheit, provided that after June 1st, 1914, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to transport into the City of Chicago, or to transport from point to point within the city, or to deliver any milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk for human consumption which is of a temperature higher than 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

All milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk sold, offered for sale, exposed for sale, or kept with the intention of selling, or used in the manufacture of ice cream, within the City of Chicago, shall be pasteurized in a manner as hereinafter provided, unless such milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk is of the kind or grade hereinafter defined as "Inspected."

A. **Inspected Milk.)** "Inspected" milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk shall be produced in dairies that have been inspected and approved by the Commissioner of Health.

Any person, firm or corporation producing and selling, or producing and offering for sale or for delivery in the City of Chicago, or any person, firm or corporation engaged in the bottling, or

receiving and handling in bulk of such milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk, shall make a written application to the Commissioner of Health, stating the name and residence of the applicant and the location and description of the premises where such milk is to be produced, bottled or handled.

The Commissioner of Health shall thereupon make, or cause to be made, an inspection of the premises, cows and the milk produced, and the manner of handling the milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk, and if the same are found to comply with the requirements as hereinafter set forth, he shall issue a permit allowing the milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk produced or handled on said premises to be brought into or sold in the City of Chicago, conditioned that the person, firm or corporation given such permit will report at once any and all sickness occurring in himself or any or all persons residing or employed upon such premises, and will not ship into, deliver, sell or offer for sale in the City of Chicago or bring or deliver to any creamery or bottling plant supplying the City of Chicago, the milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk produced on said premises, whenever a case of contagious or infectious disease is known or suspected of having occurred in himself or any or all other persons residing or employed upon said dairy farm, or in the families of any person or persons so employed or in any dwelling in which said person or persons shall be domiciled.

Every such permit to produce inspected milk shall expire on the 30th day of June following the date of issue, and every such permit to bottle, or handle in bulk inspected milk shall expire on the 31st day of December following its issue.

The Commissioner of Health, when it shall appear to his satisfaction that the provisions of this article have not been complied with, may at any time revoke such a permit by giving notice in writing.

"Inspected" milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk shall be produced and handled in accordance with the following regulations:

(a) It shall be produced on farms scoring not less than 65 on the following score card; provided, however, that after January 1st, 1915, farms on which inspected milk is produced shall score not less than 70.

(b) It shall be obtained from cows which have been certified, by veterinarians authorized by the Commissioner of Health, or by veterinarians appointed by the State or United States government, to be free from tuberculosis and other diseases, not more than six months prior to the date that such milk is brought into the city; provided, however, that time shall be given until June 30, 1913, for the filing of such certificates.

Animals known to be affected with tuberculosis or other in-

fectious diseases shall not be kept in herds used for the production of inspected milk.

The cows yielding same must be kept clean. Long hair must be clipped from the flanks, udder and from the tail sufficiently to clear the ground. The cows shall not be fed on slops, refuse of any distillery or brewery, glucose or any malt in a state of fermentation, putrefaction or decomposition, or any other putrefying or unwholesome foodstuffs. Milk from cows fifteen days before and one week after calving shall not be mixed with inspected milk.

(c) The milking must be done by milkers who are clean as to both clothing and person, or by mechanical milkers operated by persons as above specified. When open milk pails are used they shall have an opening at the top not more than seven inches in diameter.

(d) All utensils, mechanical milkers or other devices used in the production and handling of inspected milk must be properly cleaned and sterilized each time before using, and shall be so constructed that all parts are absolutely free from places where milk can accumulate or soak in so that it cannot be removed by simple washing, and the surface coming in contact with the milk or cream must be smooth and free from excessive rust.

(e) All persons living upon farms where such milk is produced, or employed thereon, shall be free from contagious or infectious diseases, and resident or domiciled in places free from such diseases, and shall not be exposed to or come in contact with any person suffering with or having a contagious disease, provided that no person shall be employed or permitted to work on such farm unless and until it shall have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago that said person is not typhoid or diphtheria carrier.

It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation producing inspected milk to notify the Commissioner of Health, at once, by mail, of the occurrence of any sickness in any person, or persons, living or employed on their farms where such milk is produced. Milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk produced on any farm or bottled or handled in bulk where a case of contagious or infectious disease has occurred, or is suspected to have occurred, shall not be shipped into, or delivered, sold or offered for sale in the City of Chicago, or brought or delivered to any creamery or bottling plant supplying the City of Chicago, until the Commissioner of Health shall have been notified and shall have made an investigation and released such milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk for delivery in the City of Chicago.

(f) The milk from each cow shall be removed from the stable

immediately after it is obtained, and shall then be strained and cooled at once to 60 degrees Fahrenheit or below. It shall then be kept at a temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit or below until delivered to the consumer, provided that after June 1st, 1914, the temperature to which the milk must be cooled and at or below which it must be kept shall be 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

(g) Inspected milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk exposed for sale, offered for sale or sold to the consumer, shall be contained in tightly closed and capped bottles, or receptacles of a similar character.

(h) All milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk produced and handled in the manner required in Article A of this section shall be labeled "Inspected Milk," "Inspected Cream," "Inspected Skim Milk," or "Inspected Buttermilk," as the case may be, in letters not less than $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch high on the cap or cover of every package when contained in bottles or receptacles of a similar character, and not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch high on a tag attached to each container, when contained in cans. The serial number corresponding with the number of the permit given by the Commissioner of Health to the person, firm or corporation producing such inspected milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk, shall be plainly indicated in figures not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch on every case, can or receptacle of a similar character in which such milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk is sent or brought into the City of Chicago.

The cap or stopper of the bottles or receptacles of a similar character in which said inspected milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk, shall be contained shall be plainly marked with the name of the day of the week upon which the said milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk was first enclosed in bottles or receptacles of a similar character, provided that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to mark, cause to be marked, or permit to be marked upon any bottle or receptacle of similar character containing inspected milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk the name of any other day than that upon which the contents was first enclosed in bottles or containers of similar character.

(i) All inspected milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk sold, offered for sale or kept with the intention of selling or brought into the City of Chicago shall not yield more than a perceptible amount of sediment or stain other than that of natural butterfat, when a pint sample of the same is filtered through a pledget of cotton one inch in diameter, and shall be entirely free from disease producing bacteria and blood, pus, or other matter or things dangerous and detrimental to health.

Inspected milk and inspected skim milk shall not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per c. c. from October 1 to May 1, inclusive, and not more than 150,000 bacteria from May 2 to September 30, inclusive. Inspected cream shall not contain more than 150,000 bacteria per c. c. from October 1 to May 1, inclusive, and not more than 300,000 bacteria from May 2 to September 30, inclusive.

In the determination of the number of bacteria the culture media used shall be 1 per cent agar agar, having a reaction of plus 1.5 on Fuller's scale.

The quantity of culture media used shall be 10 cubic centimeters per plate. The Petri dishes shall be 100 millimeters in diameter.

The plate cultures shall be incubated at a temperature of 37 degrees Centigrade, for a period of two days.

The Petri dishes selected for counting shall be those containing not less than 20 nor more than 200 colonies per plate.

B. **Pasteurized Milk.)** All milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk not complying with the requirements set forth for inspected milk in Article A of this section shall be produced, handled and pasteurized in accordance with the following regulations:

(a) The said milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk shall be produced on farms scoring not less than 55 on the score card as described in paragraph (a) in Article A of this section.

(b) It shall be obtained from cows which, upon physical examination, are found to be free from disease. The cows shall be kept clean and shall not be fed on slops, refuse of any distillery or brewery, glucose or any malt in a state of fermentation, putrefaction or decomposition, or any other putrefying or unwholesome foodstuffs. Milk from cows fifteen days before and one week after calving shall not be mixed with pasteurized milk.

(c) The milking must be done in a cleanly manner. When open milk pails are used they shall have an opening at the top not more than seven inches in diameter.

(d) All utensils used in the production and handling of pasteurized milk must be properly cleaned and sterilized each time before using, and shall be so constructed that all parts are absolutely free from places where milk can accumulate or soak in so that it cannot be removed by simple washing, and the surface coming in contact with the milk or cream must be smooth and free from excessive rust.

(e) All persons living upon farms where such milk is produced, or employed thereon, shall be free from contagious or infectious diseases, and resident or domiciled in places free from such diseases, provided that no person shall be employed or permitted to

work who is known to be a "carrier" of an infectious or contagious disease.

(f) The milk from each cow shall be removed from the stable immediately after it is obtained, and shall then be strained and cooled at once to 60 degrees Fahrenheit or below, and kept at this temperature until pasteurized, provided that after June 1, 1914, the temperature to which the milk must be cooled, and at or below which it must be kept shall be 55 degrees Fahrenheit.

(g) All milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk required to be pasteurized shall not yield more than a perceptible amount of sediment or stain other than that of natural butterfat when a pint sample of the same is filtered through a pledget of cotton one inch in diameter, and shall be entirely free from disease producing bacteria, and blood, pus, or other matter or things dangerous and detrimental to health.

Such milk and skim milk, before pasteurization, shall not contain more than 750,000 bacteria per c. c. from October 1 to May 1, inclusive, and not more than 1,000,000 bacteria per c. c. from May 2 to September 30, inclusive.

Such cream shall not contain more than 800,000 bacteria per c. c. from October 1 to May 1, inclusive, and not more than 1,500,000 bacteria from May 2 to September 30, inclusive.

(h) Every person, firm or corporation installing or operating a pasteurizer for the purpose of pasteurizing or treating milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk to be sold, offered for sale or kept with the intention of selling, or for the pasteurization or treatment of milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk to be shipped or brought into the City of Chicago, shall notify the Commissioner of Health in writing, stating the time when and the place where such pasteurizer is to be installed, together with the name of the person or persons who will operate said pasteurizer, and shall file with said Commissioner of Health the names of the owners and the location of all farms from which the milk that is to be pasteurized at said plant is obtained.

The Commissioner of Health shall thereupon make, or cause to be made, an inspection of such pasteurizer and the premises or plant wherein the same is operated. He shall also inspect or cause to be inspected all farms the milk supply of which, after pasteurization at said plant, is sold or intended for sale or brought into the City of Chicago with the intention of selling for human consumption; and no such farms shall be allowed to bring or furnish milk or cream to said pasteurizing plant without first being inspected and found to comply with the requirements of Article B of this ordinance.

It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation operat-

ing such a pasteurizer or pasteurizing plant to receive milk or cream from any farm which has not been inspected and passed by the Commissioner of Health.

If all of the foregoing provisions have been complied with, and the pasteurizer or pasteurizing equipment is such that 99 per cent of all bacteria and all pathogenic bacteria are killed in the milk treated therein at the temperature required in paragraphs (j) and (l) of Article B of this ordinance, the Commissioner of Health shall issue a permit allowing the milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk pasteurized in such pasteurizer and on such premises to be brought into or sold in the City of Chicago. Every such permit shall expire on the 30th day of June following date of issue.

The Commissioner of Health may withdraw his approval by serving notice in writing when any such pasteurizer or pasteurizing plant is not operated in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance or when the milk received thereat or pasteurized therein is obtained from farms that do not comply with the requirements as set forth in Article B of this ordinance or from farms which have not been inspected and found to comply with said requirements by the Commissioner of Health.

In case of dispute in regard to tests made of such pasteurizer or pasteurizing equipment or in regard to the temperature to which the milk shall be heated, the person, firm or corporation making application to operate a pasteurizer may make application to the Commissioner of Health to have the said pasteurizer or pasteurizing equipment re-inspected. Such re-inspection or retesting shall be done by one person designated by the Commissioner of Health and another by the person, firm or corporation owning or operating said pasteurizer, and in case of failure or inability to agree the two to select a third.

(i) In all continuous pasteurization the milk and cream shall be heated to a temperature which shall be determined and fixed by the Commissioner of Health for each machine at a point corresponding to a temperature required to kill 99 per cent of the bacteria and all pathogenic bacteria contained in the raw product, and shall show no colon bacilli in 1 c. c. as determined by cultural methods.

All continuous pasteurizers shall be equipped with feeding pipe which is so constructed that the pasteurizer cannot be fed in excess of its normal working capacity, that is, in excess of the working capacity of the machine at which 99 per cent of the bacteria are killed when the required amount of heat is applied.

A recording apparatus shall be installed upon all pasteurizers to record during operation the temperature of the pasteurized

product as it flows from the heater. The thermometer of this recording apparatus must be accurate and kept submerged in the milk in such a way that it is not exposed to escaping steam or other heat, except the heated milk, provided, that if the pasteurizing is done in bottles or in other final containers the temperature recording apparatus must be attached and adjusted in a manner so as to accurately record the temperature to which the milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk is raised, and the duration of time for which said temperature is maintained.

The records made by this recording thermometer must be accurate and made in a chamber which is kept under lock and key in the control of the Commissioner of Health.

The mechanism of the pasteurizer or pasteurizing system shall be such that the three important elements, namely, the temperature, time of exposure and the quantity of milk exposed at one time can be readily kept under control and observation by the Commissioner of Health.

(j) The following conditions as to degrees of heat and time of exposure shall be complied with:

A uniform heating of 140 degrees Fahrenheit for 20 minutes, or 150 degrees Fahrenheit maintained for 15 minutes, or 155 degrees Fahrenheit maintained for 5 minutes, or 160 degrees Fahrenheit maintained for 1½ minutes, or 165 degrees Fahrenheit maintained for 1 minute. The time shall be calculated from the period that the entire quantity reaches the required temperature.

(k) All milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk produced and handled in the manner required in Article B of this section shall be labeled "Pasteurized Milk," "Pasteurized Cream," "Pasteurized Skim Milk," or "Pasteurized Buttermilk," as the case may be, in letters not less than $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch high on the cap or cover of every package, when contained in bottles or receptacles of a similar character, and not less than $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch high on a tag attached to each container, when contained in cans, together with a serial number corresponding with the number of the permit given by the Commissioner of Health to the person, firm or corporation for the pasteurizer or plant pasteurizing said milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk, and the cap or stopper of the bottles or receptacles of a similar character in which said pasteurized milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk shall be contained shall be plainly marked with the name of the day of the week upon which said milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk enclosed in said bottles or receptacles of a similar character was pasteurized, provided, that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to mark, cause to be marked, or permit to be marked upon any bottle or receptacle of

similar character containing pasteurized milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk the name of any other day than that upon which the contents enclosed in bottles or containers of similar character was pasteurized.

(1) After January 1, 1914, all milk, cream, skim milk, or buttermilk which is not of the grade or kind defined in this section as "Inspected" shall be pasteurized at a temperature of not less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit for not less than 20 minutes or not less than 155 degrees Fahrenheit for not less than 5 minutes.

(m) The pasteurized product shall be cooled at once to a temperature of 45 degrees Fahrenheit or below. This cooling shall be so conducted that the pasteurized product is not exposed to possible sources of contamination. This cooling apparatus shall be so constructed that it can be readily cleaned and sterilized.

Milk, cream or skim milk shall be enclosed in tightly capped bottles or packages of a similar character, or in sealed cans immediately after pasteurization.

Pasteurized milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk shall be kept at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit or below while the same is stored or kept at a pasteurizing plant, bottling establishment or milk depot.

Pasteurized milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk, exposed for sale, offered for sale or sold to the consumer shall be contained in tightly closed and capped bottles or receptacles of a similar character.

Pasteurized milk and skim milk shall not contain more than 50,000 bacteria per c. c. from October 1 to May 1, inclusive, and not more than 100,000 bacteria per c. c. from May 2 to September 30, inclusive. Pasteurized cream shall not contain more than 150,000 bacteria per c. c. from October 1 to May 1, inclusive, and not more than 300,000 bacteria per c. c. from May 2 to September 30, inclusive, and shall not contain colon bacilli in 1 c. c. as determined by cultural methods.

In the determination of the number of bacteria the culture media used shall be 1 per cent agar, agar having a reaction of plus 1.5 on the Fuller scale.

The quantity of culture media used shall be 10 cubic centimeters per plate. The Petri dishes shall be 100 millimeters in diameter.

The plate cultures shall be incubated at a temperature of 37 degrees Centigrade, for a period of two days.

The Petri dishes selected for counting shall be those containing not less than 20 nor more than 200 colonies per plate.

(n) Milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk which has been pas-

teurized and held for a period of twelve hours or more after such pasteurization shall not be re-pasteurized or re-heated for the purpose of enhancing the keeping qualities of such milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk.

1274. **Penalty and Seizure.)** Every person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of the foregoing section shall be fined not less than $5.00 or more than $200.00 for each and every offense, provided, however, that whenever the Commissioner of Health of the City of Chicago shall discover that any person, firm or corporation has violated any of the provisions of the foregoing sections, said Commissioner shall within ten days from the date of such discovery, before suit is commenced, notify in writing the person, firm or corporation guilty of said violation that said violation has occurred, said notice to state the particular provision of the foregoing section or sections that has been violated. All milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk brought into the City of Chicago, or sold, offered for sale, or kept with the intention of selling, or of using in the manufacture of ice cream which does not comply with the requirements as set forth in the foregoing section, or with the standards therein set forth, shall be condemned by the Commissioner of Health and rendered unfit for human food by coloring or otherwise treating, or shall be condemned, seized and destroyed, provided, that if in the opinion of the Commissioner of Health it is proper to do so the said milk, cream, skim milk or buttermilk may be tagged as follows: "Condemned, Commissioner of Health, Chicago," and returned to the shipper or producer.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

REPORT OF THE MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON GARBAGE DISPOSAL

On March 19, 1911, Mayor Harrison, under authority given him by the City Council, appointed a Commission to investigate, and report upon, the subject of disposal of garbage and dead animals. This Commission was composed of Alderman John A. Richert, chairman; and of Alderman William F. Ryan, L. D. Sitts, Geo. F. Harding, jr., together with the following named heads of City Departments: Dr. Geo. B. Young, L. E. McGann, and Frank Solan. On June 13, 1912, after having visited the principal cities of the country and made careful and thorough studies of the best examples presented of garbage disposal, they submitted their report to the Mayor and City Council, which was the following:

Chicago, June 13, 1912.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in City Council Assembled:

Your Special Committee, to whom was referred the matter of the disposal of garbage and dead animals, begs leave to report as follows:

Your committee, appointed by His Honor, the Mayor, in compliance with Council order of March 19, 1912, has the honor to submit the following report of its investigations and of its conclusions based thereon.

The committee began its work by visiting in Chicago the various loading stations for both rubbish and garbage, and the plant of the Chicago Reduction Company. It then visited the cities of St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit and Milwaukee.

In each of these cities it obtained data as to the methods of collection and disposal of the city's wastes, and examined various types of plants operated under different conditions and under various arrangements as to management and ownership.

For the sake of clearness, the types of plants and management will be enumerated first, and a statement then made of the conclusion deduced from our observations.

The methods of waste disposal and of plan management observed were the following:

(A) **Garbage:**

I. Types of Plants.

(a) Reduction of garbage by the method of boiling and expression;

(1) Expression by the screw press method;

(2) Expression by the roller press method;

(b) Reduction of garbage by the naptha process;

(c) Reduction of garbage by the combination of the boiling and naphtha process;

(d) Incineration with refuse, Borough of Richmond (New York) and Milwaukee.

II. Plans of Ownership and Management of Garbage Plants.

(a) Municipal ownership and operation (Cleveland, Columbus, Milwaukee, Richmond);

(b) Municipal ownership, with operation under contract (Baltimore);

(c) Private ownership and operation (St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York (Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx); Rochester, Buffalo and Detroit).

(B) **Refuse and Rubbish:**

I. Types of Disposal.

(a) Dumping in excavations, in low ground, etc. (St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York (Manhattan, Brooklyn and Bronx), Cleveland, Columbus and Detroit);

(b) Incineration—

(1) Separated (Rochester, Buffalo);

(2) Conjointly with garbage—(Borough of Richmond, Milwaukee).

II. Plans of Ownership and Management of Incineration Plants.

(a) Municipal ownership and operation:

(1) Separation of paper, cans and other salable material before incineration, and the utilization for municipal or commercial purposes of the power produced by the combustion of rest of the rubbish (Buffalo, Rochester);

(2) Destruction of all material, with utilization of power and sale of the vitreous clinker which results from combustion of mixed material at very high temperature (Borough of Richmond, Milwaukee).

(b) Municipal ownership combined with private utilization of resulting power and product (new plant at Clifton, Borough of Richmond, N. Y.).

It is not believed that it is necessary for the purpose of this report to go into an extended discussion of the technical details of the various installations seen, but rather that we should give some explanation of the general aspects of the subject which we have considered in arriving at our conclusions.

These may be enumerated under the heads of methods of disposal, ownership and operation.

The thing which makes the most impression in an investigation of this kind is the great diversity of the conditions which surround the central question of waste disposal in different municipalities and qualify the deductions to be derived from their experience when the attempt is made to arrive at conclusions applicable to the needs of a given community. Even official reports must be read in the light of exact knowledge of local conditions. For example: A statement of the tonnage of the garbage collections in the city of Philadelphia would be worthless for comparative purposes unless allowance was made for the fact that besides the collections of the official contractor there are unofficial collections sufficient to feed 30,000 pigs. A statement that the reduction of garbage in Baltimore netted the contractor a certain per

cent on investment would be misleading unless it was known that through a peculiar legal situation the Health Department had forced the valueable hotel and restaurant collections out of the hands of private collectors and into those of the garbage contractor.

Figures of values from Buffalo or from West Pittsburgh are worthless unless allowance is made for the fact that the plant at the former place does a large general rendering business and at the latter is run by a soap company that utilizes its own reduction-produced grease. Baltimore figures as to sale value of dried tankage are no guide for Chicago, because the former city is a great center for the production of commercial fertilizers and has a short water haul from place of tankage production to place of utilization. Similarly tankage values for all cities other than Columbus are incomprehensible until one sees at the latter the method of tankage reinforcement by means of the addition of the concentration product of the waste extraction water.

An incineration plant located, as in Milwaukee, can economically dispose of its clinker by hauling out to dump in cars mechanically loaded on the clinkering floor. An exactly similar plant may run at a loss because local conditions necessitate rehandling of clinker. Examples could be multiplied if necessary; wages alone or general labor conditions, the climate, the dietetic habits of the population, all must be considered. For example, Baltimore and Philadelphia are only a short distance apart, but the garbage of the former is much less valuable of the two because of the large consumption of fish, oysters, crabs, etc.

Cleveland and Chicago are a few hours apart, but two of the important factors in reduction, labor and fuel, are lower in the former.

Three additional factors to be considered in a discussion of different methods as applied to a particular city are the bulk of collections, the limit of the profitable haul, both for raw material and residue, and the opportunity for the utilization of the power derived from the operation of an incineration plant. A fourth consideration may at once occur to many, namely, the sanitary results. We omit it because we are satisfied that either reduction or incineration can be conducted in a sanitary manner.

In a general sense, the choice of methods as concerns garbage lies between reduction and incineration.

As concerns rubbish, the choice lies between incineration and use as filling.

Primarily, the three factors mentioned above, bulk, haul and utilization of power, must be considered before making a choice for either class of waste.

Under the conditions in American cities the bulk of collections is fundamentally the pivot upon which hinges the decision for or against reduction. Up to probably 500,000 population there seems to be no doubt that incineration is the best method in most cities. Above 500,000 population the resulting reduction in expense by the preservation of the values in garbage becomes large enough to justify preferring reduction, it being assumed in each case that haul and utilization conditions do not present unusual features.

It is true that reduction in Columbus, a city of 187,000, seems a success, but it must be remembered that their plant gets all the grease-producing material, including dead animals.

In the case of incineration, municipal ownership is the only feasible plan. In the case of reduction, the burden of evidence is in favor of municipal ownership, certainly of the site and buildings, possibly of the machinery as well, or of the more durable parts of it.

The reasons for this are that it insures open and effective competition in the bids for reduction, because the existing contractor has no advantage over any one who might make a better bid, but will not try because the possession of a going plant gives the existing contractor too great an advantage. He may, for instance, have the only practicable site. Second, because every contractor who provides sites, buildings and machinery on a term contract must write off practically the whole value of buildings and machinery and probably most of the site value during the life of his contract before he can begin to make any profit.

In the case of incineration plants, operation by the municipality is presupposed, but the utilization of the resulting power and clinker may frequently present difficulties which render their direct sale for private utilization the preferable method. Thus, while Buffalo is able to operate a sewage pumping station, having pumps aggregating 50,000,000 gallons capacity by burning her refuse, Rochester expects to sell her power to a lighting plant and the new twin plant at Clifton, Staten Island, expects to supply clinker and power to a privately operated tile and brick plant owned by the city.

In the case of reduction plants, we are satisfied that in most cases, certainly in the case of Chicago, municipal operation is undesirable. Much has been said of the success of the municipally owned Cleveland plant. The facts are that the published figures of results are absolutely worthless. Practically, they credited everything and charged only a part of the proper items. For example, it was necessary to spend $150,000 for replacements at the expiration of the period to which the favorable figures referred, all of which should have been charged up to expense during the same period, and $37,000 of unpaid bills for operating expenses had to be

paid out of the revenues of the ensuing fiscal year. The plant at the end of the term was a wreck, and the very sidings of the buildings are rotting and dropping off.

The Columbus plant is a success. It is designed, constructed and operated in a way that seems to leave no opportunity for criticism, but, as already stated, it is handling the profitable material that plants elsewhere do not get, and in Chicago can probably never get; the site, ideal for both reception, treatment and shipping of product, already belonged to the city, and the fuel and labor conditions are unusually favorable.

The controlling reasons for deciding municipal operation by Chicago inexpedient are, first, that the cost of operation here would be very high on account of the prevailing rates of wages and fuel, and of the eight-hour law; second, that the city cannot "follow the market" in disposing of the products of reduction. These constantly fluctuate, and the operator must be able to shade prices to different buyers, make sales by wire and resort to other commercial practices if he wishes to realize all the profit available. The city can do none of these things.

As already stated, we believe that as a general proposition incineration is that best method of disposal of rubbish. We also believe that the incineration of combined rubbish and garbage is the most desirable method in small cities or in selected areas in large cities.

Each case must be considered on its own merits, and in this phase of the subject the sanitary aspects of the matter deserve more consideration than the cost, though the latter cannot be ignored.

The time has gone by when dumping of refuse as hitherto practiced should be tolerated in Chicago, yet the state of the city's finances renders it necessary to carefully consider what can be done at present to tide us over the immediate future.

For example, the new lake front improvement will probably afford for several years a suitable place for the utilization of the ashes and rubbish from the central portion of the city and by the utilization of transportation by rail from loading stations to place of disposal the cost can be kept within reasonable limits. Sooner or later, however, we must incinerate all such material, and the time seems ripe to make a beginning in those sections of the city in which there is at present no separate collection of rubbish and garbage.

We have given consideration to all the facts set forth above, have carefully weighed the evidence collected, and have fully studied both the application to our local conditions of the general

principles outlined and the special features observed. As a result we have embodied our findings in the following statement:

1. We believe that the city should adopt the policy of incineration for both ashes and garbage for the outlying portions of the city, and that it should immediately inaugurate this policy by constructing and operating a plant to take care of the material coming from the section of the city, at present south of 75th street, in which there is no separation of rubbish and garbage. The type of plant to be along the lines of the one in Milwaukee.

Comment: A plant will cost about $250,000. To do all the work proposed for the rapidly growing sections in the extreme southwestern and northwestern portions of the city will eventually require four plants. It is better to try out the method in the territory presenting the best conditions as regards collections, disposal of clinker and utilization of power. It must be remembered that every 100 tons of material consumed will yield from 35 to 40 tons of clinker. If the plant is judiciously located the clinker can be economically disposed of in raising to grade areas suitable for use in the inevitable expansion of the small park or playground systems in that portion of the city. That portion of the city will also afford the best chance of favorably utilizing or disposing of the power developed.

2. We are of the opinion that it is inexpedient for the City of Chicago to attempt to operate a garbage reduction plant.

Comment: The difficulties inherent in municipal operation generally have already been discussed. The ordinary limitations upon municipal activities of a commercial nature would be especially marked in Chicago and the labor cost would be considerably higher than for a privately owned plant.

3. We believe that for the purpose of securing open competition for the reduction of the city's garbage the city should acquire a site, preferably on the drainage canal, prepare the same by doing the necessary grading, construct necessary dock facilities and erect suitable buildings thereon, and possibly install boilers for supplying power for operation. We believe that the proposals for reduction should provide for bids (1) on the basis of using the site provided by the city; (2) on the basis of the bidder supplying a site, etc., of his own; that in the first case the specifications should provide for the delivery by the contractor at the expiration of his contract of the city's installation in good condition, and for such periodic inspections by the city as seem necessary to secure the proper maintenance of the city's property; that in both cases the specifications should provide for certain conditions as to construction and maintenance which are necessary to prevent nuisance.

Comment: The effect of a municipally owned site in securing effective competition and in reducing the amount of overhead charges which must be written off by an intending bidder before beginning to figure on a basis of profit has already been explained. The city, on the other hand, can if necessary, spread the cost of its investment over a long term of years by a bond issue, and in any event receive its property back at the end of the contract period with little or no impairment in its value.

Another most important consideration in favor of the city owning at least the basis of a plant is that in the event of the present contractor, or other persons owning their own sites, being the successful bidder, the city would not be so completely at the mercy of a fire, an explosion or other interruption of the contractor's plant. It is most unpleasant to contemplate our predicament if the present plant should be destroyed. When this happened by the explosion a number of years ago we were still in the dark ages of garbage dumps, and we were therefore not so seriously inconvenienced as might have been supposed. It would be very different now. Philadelphia had such an experience. They had an old contractor's plant lying idle when the present contractor's plant burned down. They were able to utilize the old plant while a new one was being built.

Another consideration is that when the time comes when we must incinerate the rubbish from the central part of the city, we can erect our incineration plant on our site and adjacent to the reduction plant, and dispose of the steam power generated by the former to the parties operating the latter.

4. We believe that it will be a wise policy to extend the date of the expiration of the present contract from September, 1913, to December 31, 1914, a period of fifteen months, in order to provide time for the necessary new arrangements.

Comment: This will give a period of thirty months before the new contractors, or the present contractors, begin to operate under the new specifications. Much must be done in this time, and a real beginning cannot be made until the Council reconvenes after the summer vacation. This leaves twenty-seven months and brings us to within twelve months of the expiration of the present contract.

The following will then have to be done: The city will have to acquire a site by lease or purchase, the Council must pass an ordinance creating a new rendering district coterminous with the area selected, the site must be prepared and the construction of the buildings, etc., advertised for, the contracts let, and the work done. Allowing a reasonable time for advertising, etc., and for

unavoidable delays, these things will take not less than three months. This leaves nine months before the expiration of the present contract. Then we must advertise for bids, giving a reasonable time for intending bidders to study both the specifications and the local conditions, and close the contract. This will take at least three months, leaving six months in which the special machinery must be designed, built, installed and tried out. It might be done in six months, but would probably take nearer ten. Suppose, however, it was not done in six months, what would be our position? Who cares to face a situation with from 300 to 500 tons of garbage per day accumulating? We would be absolutely at the mercy of the present plant.

We believe that the new plant should be completed at least six months before it begins operation under full working conditions, and should be fully tried out during that time. To secure this the contract for extension of present contract should provide that the city withhold not to exceed 100 tons of garbage per day for experimental reduction by the new plant.

It is true that perhaps everything could be done and the plant tried out thoroughly by July 1, 1914, and the extension terminated then, but we think it better to give an abundance of time.

Another consideration is that there will be a very material advantage in having the new contract begin so as to run with the city's budget year.

Of course, if the present contractor should be the successful bidder on the basis of doing the work at the present site, the extension would either not be made or else made for only such term as would be made necessary by the alterations necessitated by the new specifications.

5. We recommend that proposals be invited for the disposal of both garbage and dead animals along the two general plans outlined in our third recommendation, namely, on the basis, first, of utilizing a site controlled by the city, second, on the basis of a private site. In each case, and for both garbage and dead animals, the proposals to be taken for periods of five, ten, fifteen and twenty years.

Comment: It is doubtful if any one not operating a going concern can bid advantageously on the dead animal contract alone; though the business is admittedly profitable, it is also certain that anyone bidding for the garbage contract can offer more favorable terms in proportion as the term of contract is lengthened.

It seems worth while trying the experiment of giving investors an opportunity to bid on disposing of one or both classes of

material under conditions favorable to advantageously handling them either separately or conjointly.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN A. RICHERT, Chairman,
WM. F. RYAN,
L. D. SITTS,
GEO. F. HARDING, JR.,
DR. GEO. E. YOUNG,
L. E. McGANN,
FRANK SOLON.

At the conclusion of the reading of the foregoing report and discussion thereof Aldermen Martin and Carr presented an order directing the Finance Committee to advertise for bids for the disposal of garbage after September 1, 1913, which, with the report, was referred to the Finance Committee. Later the Committee advertised and prescribed every form of rigor for all proposals to secure an honest letting and honest acceptance of the contract.

ELECTROLYSIS

The Force That Threatens Destruction to Sub-Surface Metallic Work in Chicago

In the 1911 Report of Hon. L. E. McGann, Commissioner of Public Works, is found an explanation of electrolysis, a very subtle and dangerous force which the Commissioner has studied and combated for a number of years. Following is the explanation:

The common term "electrolysis" as applied to railway return current troubles can be rightly defined as the process of damage which is done by the stray railway return currents to the sub-surface metallic work, or, technically speaking, as the electrical process of chemical dissociation or corrosion, which is the result of the passage of an electric current between two metallic sub-structures (such as street car rails, elevated structures, pipes, cable sheaths, etc.), which are known as electrodes, when it passes through an electrolyte consisting of the earth's moisture in solution with such earth salts as chlorides, sulphates, nitrates, etc.

These solutions in their natural state are practically harmless to metallic structures, but when they are once dissociated by the electric current they are very active, attacking and destroying the metallic structure from which the current flows.

This dissociation process can be likened to the chemical changes which occur in batteries where the pipes and other sub-structural

metallic work, which is being damaged, acts as the anode and the rails with their return feeders act as the cathode, having the damp intervening earth as the electrolyte.

Although the resistance of the earth varies materially in different parts of the same city, due mainly to the dampness and composition of the soil, there are well defined and permanent laws of electro-chemistry which establish a basis of knowledge for determining the damage being done by stray currents under the different local conditions.

Applying the general law of electric currents to street railway operation having uninsulated rail returns, it will be found that after the electric current leaves the motors of a car and reaches the rail surfaces that it returns to the generators in the power house by the courses of the least resistance, which means the cross section of the earth, rails, elevated structure, copper returns, pipe lines and other sub-surface metallic structures which operate in parallel within the electric feeding areas.

It has been found that the earth shunts considerable of the total railway electric current from the rails and return feeders which are laid bare in the earth adjacent to the rails. Consequently the gas and water pipe lines being bedded in the earth take on and load up with a large proportion of these stray currents as they return toward their source of supply.

The proportional amount of current shunted to the earth within a certain district depends mainly upon the following conditions:

I. The capacity and continuity of the railway return circuit including the bonded or welded rails and the return feeders.

II. The resistance and composition of the adjacent earth.

III. The relative conductivity of the sub-surface metallic work compared with that of the railway returns.

Each power plant or substation supplies all the necessary power to feed the surrounding trolley lines, or elevated sections, by means of insulated feeder cables which feed into the overhead trolley wires or third rail at different points along the streets.

These cables should be so distributed and of such number and size as to obtain the most economical drop and efficient operation throughout the positive circuit.

The amount of positive feeder for a trolley or third rail section depends upon the size and number of cars on the section and the distance the (center of gravity) load is from the source of power supply. Whenever larger equipment cars or a greater number of cars are added to a certain section the positive feeder capacity should be increased proportionately.

The ideal protective return feeder circuit is one which is installed and maintained in the same general way as the positive,

having insulated and continuous returns of equal capacity to that of the positive. This system of positive and negative feeder distribution is known as the double trolley feeder system. The trolleys may be overhead or underground. Cincinnati has them overhead, while the surface lines of New York, Washington and London, England, have what is known as the underground slot conduit trolley system.

A properly maintained double trolley system eliminates all railway return current leakage, consequently there is no electrolysis damage resulting from their installation.

The initial high cost of installation, increased maintenance and operation costs and liability of accident to repair and construction men makes these systems less practical from an investment standpoint for operation and service than the single trolley ground rail return systems when properly constructed.

The Chicago electric railway system, including the Chicago Railways Company, Chicago City Railway Company, County Traction Company, Calumet and South Chicago Railway Company, Illinois Tunnel Company and the Chicago Elevated Railway Company are all single trolley ground rail return systems except the Chicago Elevated Railways Company, which is a third rail system with rail and structure return. None of these systems at present are practically operated and maintained as far as protecting the subsurface metallic structures in Chicago.

The water pipes have been badly damaged in places and are at present being damaged in different sections of the city (especially near the generating power plants and sub-stations) in accordance with the universal electro-chemical law, viz: "The rate of electrolytical depreciation of metals is directly proportioned to the product of the electric current flowing in amperes, and the time the current is found to be flowing from the surface of the metallic structures."

The electro-chemical equivalent of iron applicable to this law is .00029 grams per ampere second or approximately 20 pounds of iron per ampere year, while that of lead is 74 pounds per ampere year.

Such a factor as polarization, however, often causes the actual loss to be reduced materially below these amounts.

The pipes are called electro-positive when the current flows from the pipes and electro-negative when it flows to the pipes.

Some of the electro-chemical actions which take place in the earth are very complicated. The proportional high resistance of cast iron over wrought iron water pipes makes them better pipes for use in the ground, as they shunt less stray currents.

It is a fact, however, that many cast iron pipes do not change

their form and general appearance even though they have been weakened by electrolysis, but only when they are cut, perforated or broken do they reveal that the attached areas of the pipe have been changed into a soft graphitic substance which becomes hard and brittle as time goes on, whereas wrought iron pipes will show the current's action mostly by pitting as soon as exposed.

Cast iron pipes will show pittings wherever the current density has been high and consequently its action is severe on the pipe surface. The pitting effect is an acute physical condition which soon causes perforation or destruction of the pipes. One weak point in a high pressure water system establishes the weakness of the system.

Many different kinds of protective compounds have been tried out but have proven failures, due to their not being non-corrosive. The ordinary tar coating covering the pipe by dipping the pipe in the solution when hot does not last long under electrolytical conditions. This coating, which absorbs moisture from the soil containing electrolytes will soon allow these corrosive solutions to attack the pipes and damage them. Ordinarily it is better to have the entire bare surface of a pipe in contact with soil rather than to have the pipe's surface uniformly shallow in spots, coated with some dissociable paint. Red lead and also a mixture of graphite and paraffine are thought by some to be good coatings for this purpose, but for the reason given above no good practical mixture has been placed on the market as a protective coating for iron pipes.

The sub-surface structural steel work of buildings, whether imbedded in concrete or not, acts as hugh earth plates or conductors which take current from charged pipe lines (entering buildings and suspended from the steel work) and distributes it to a lower potential toward the main return of the power house or sub-station.

Whenever the riveted joints have a high resistance the tendency of the current is to jump around the joints through the damp concrete and other electrolyte and to cause the destroying of the ultimate strength for which the steel work is designed.

CHICAGO'S AVERAGE SALARY

Figures were compiled from the U. S. Census taken in 1910 which show the average salary paid in Chicago to persons working on salary and on wages. By these figures it is seen that Chicago contained at the last census year 54,821 persons who are employed on salary and 293,977 who are paid wages. The aver-

age salary is $1,202.55 a year and the average wage is $1.91 a day, figured on a basis of 310 working days in a year. In Illinois outside of Chicago the average salary is $1,173.58 and the average wage is $1.89.

STRIKING FACTS FOR READY REFERENCE

Chicago has 4,276.15 miles of streets, of which 1,613.58 miles are improved.

The total number of dwelling houses in Chicago on August 1, 1910, was approximately 313,667, which, upon being placed side by side and allowing each dwelling a frontage of 50 feet, would make one continuous line of houses extending from New York to San Francisco.

Sixty-four years ago Chicago had neither railroad nor telegraph lines, while now the city passenger trains average over one each minute during the day and night.

Of the total of 250,000 miles of railroad in operation in the United States, approximately 45 per cent have terminals in Chicago.

The total number of miles of telephone wire in service in Chicago would encircle the earth twenty-five times and be sufficient to stretch from the earth to the moon and back.

The total area of the city is 190.638 square miles, and its population is 2,307,628, making it the fourth largest city in the world.

About 3,000,000,000 feet of lumber are received in Chicago each year.

Approximately 50,000 farm animals are shipped into Chicago daily.

About 1,000,000 bushels of flour and grain are received in Chicago every day.

Two 18-hour trains leave Chicago for New York daily.

The city's meat and cattle business combined is about $600,000,000 yearly. During forty-eight years since the establishment of the stock yards 448,531,819 head of cattle have been received, of a total value of $8,225,183,564. The stock yards cover about one square mile of ground, of which all but fifty acres are paved with brick. Within this square mile of area there are 300 miles of railway track, 25 miles of streets, 21,000 cattle pens, 25,000 gates, 2 banks, 6 restaurants, a water works plant with a daily pumping capacity of 8,000,000 gallons, 90 miles of water mains, 10,000 hydrants, 50 miles of sewer pipes, 450 electric arc and 10,000 incandescent lamps. Fifty thousands persons are employed in the stock yards, having dependent upon them about 200,000 people.

An average of 1,000 car loads of cattle a day are received, worth an average of $1,000 a car. One bank in the stock yards district has annual deposits of $800,000,000 to $900,000,000.

Chicago has 1,077 churches.

The public school system of the city consists of 5,667 school rooms, containing 277,354 seats, and employs the services of 6,393 teachers. The average daily membership of pupils during the last school year, ending June 30, 1910, was 248,572. The total enrollment of pupils during the year was 299,769.

Chicago has five institutions of the higher learning, classified as colleges or universities, attended by 9,182 students, who are taught by 572 professors and instructors.

Seven presidents of the United States have been nominated in the city of Chicago, namely, Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Cleveland (twice), Harrison, Roosevelt and Taft (twice).

HOW AND WHERE WATER RATES ARE PAYABLE

The Bureau of Water of the City of Chicago has 15,000 meter accounts, 9,000 of which are billed monthly, 3,500 quarterly and 2,500 semi-annually. All meter accounts are payable by check or in currency at the main office of the Bureau of Water within thirty days after the date on which a bill is rendered.

There are 241,000 frontage water accounts billed semi-annually, divided into paying districts whose accounts fall due as follows: 34,000 on January 15, 31,000 on January 31, 35,000 on February 15, 46,000 on May 31, 50,000 on June 15, 45,000 on June 30, 34,000 on July 15, 31,000 on July 31, 35,000 on August 15, 46,000 on November 30, 50,000 on December 15 and 45,000 accounts on December 31.

Bills are mailed to the consumer at least thirty days prior to the last day of discount and if paid are entitled to 15 per cent discount. Bills may be paid at the main office of the bureau or at any of the 267 branch agencies of the United States Express Company in the city.

The United States Express Company has an agreement with the Bureau of Water to accept frontage water bills, the express company charging the consumer a fee of five cents over and above the amount of his water bill. These branch agencies remit the amount collected to the main office of the express company, the officials of the latter then turning over the Bureau of Water several thousand of the bills collected with a check for the amount. The express company in consideration of this privilege furnishes the city with "outlook" envelopes for use in addressing water bills free of all charge to the city.

SUBURBAN GROWTH OF LARGE CITIES

The suburbs of great American cities are growing far faster than the cities themselves ,and they now contain nearly one-third as many people as the central communities around which they cluster, according to a bulletin of the Census Bureau. The importance of the suburbs of the leading cities is conspicuously indicated by the combined statistics for twenty-five metropolitan districts. The aggregate population of these metropolitan districts in 1910 was 22,088,331, of which 17,099,904 represents the population of the central cities and 4,988,427 that of the suburban areas.

The population of the metropolitan districts lying outside of the central cities has increased since 1900 about 43 per cent, as against an increase of 33.2 per cent for the central cities in the same period. Thus the cities of the country will take a different rank when their suburbs are taken into account. Here are a few examples:

	City and Suburbs.	City Alone.
New York	6,474,568	4,766,883
Chicago	2,446,921	2,185,283
Philadelphia	1,972,342	1,549,008
Boston	1,520,470	670,585
San Francisco	686,873	416,912
Los Angeles	438,226	319,198

The growth of New York City in the last decade until 1910 was 38.7 per cent, and that of its metropolitan district, outside of the central city, 45.9 per cent. The growth of Chicago's outside district has been 87.7 per cent; Philadelphia's, 28.5; Boston's, 23.4; Frisco-Oakland's, 89.1.

BOARD OF EDUCATION 1912-1913

PETER REINBERG, President; HENRY W. HUTTMANN, Vice-President; LEWIS E. LARSON, Secretary; C. N. FESSENDEN, Assistant Secretary.

Membership

	Term Expires.
Daniel R. Cameron, 15 W. Lake St	1913
Alfred R. Urion, 137 S. LaSalle St	1913
Dr. Otto F. Warning, 8 N. State St	1913
Peter Reinberg, 5440 N. Robey St	1913

	Term Expires
Dean Walter T. Sumner, 117 N. Peoria St.	1915
Julius F. Smietanka, R. 610 69 W. Washington St.	1915
Dr. James B. McFatrich, R. 600 Tribune Bldg.	1913
Nathaniel C. Sears, R. 1505 38 S. Dearborn St.	1913
William A. Vincent, R. 627 Rookery Bldg.	1913
John C. Harding, R. 222 Postal Telegraph Bldg.	1914
Charles O. Sethness, 718 N. Curtis St.	1914
Harry A. Lipsky, 1214 S. Halsted St.	1914
Mrs. John MacMahon, 5112 Wabash Ave.	1914
Jacob M. Loeb, 175 Jackson Blvd.	1914
James B. Dibelka, 2022 S. Fortieth Ave.	1914
Henry W. Huttmann, 111 W. Monroe St.	1914
John J. Sonsteby, R. 605 19 S. LaSalle St.	1915
Thomas Kelly, 3622 S. Western Ave.	1915
Charles F. Erikson, 180 N. Dearborn St.	1915
William Rothmann, R. 1340 38 S. Dearborn St.	1915

Regular Meetings of the Board Are Held on Alternate Wednesday Afternoons at 4 O'Clock

Regular Committee Meetings

Meetings of the Committee on School Management are held on alternate Thursday afternoons at four o'clock.

Meetings of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds are held on alternate Friday afternoons at two o'clock.

Meetings of the Committee on Finance are held on alternate Wednesday afternoons at three o'clock.

Standing Committees for the Year 1912-1913

Committee on School Management—Sumner, Chairman; Vincent, Cameron, Smietanka, Sears, Lipsky, MacMahon, Warning, Loeb. President, ex-officio.

Committee on Buildings and Grounds—Sethness, Huttmann, Urion, Dibelka, Sonsteby, Harding, McFatrich, Erikson, Rothmann, Kelly. President, ex-officio.

Committee on Leases—Lipsky, Huttmann, Urion, Sears, Dibelka. President, ex-officio.

Committee on Finance—Rothmann, Sethness, Sumner, Erikson, Kelly, Sears. President, ex-officio.

Committee on Social Centers—Dean Sumner, Mr. Lipsky, Mrs. MacMahon, Dr. McFatrich, Dr. Young, ex-officio. The President, ex-officio.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY

Board of Directors, 1912-1913

ROBERT J. ROULSTON, President	Term	Expires	1914
Antonio Lagorio	"	"	1915
Mortimer Frank	"	"	1913
Henry V. Freeman	"	"	1913
Horatio L. Wait	"	"	1913
Max Henius	"	"	1914
Philip M. Ksycki	"	"	1914
Samuel Despres	"	"	1915
Michael J. Collins	"	"	1915

Harry G. Wilson, Secretary to the Board.

Standing Committees, 1912-1913—Library: Messrs. Henius, Frank and Wait. Administration: Messrs. Wait, Lagorio and Henius. Branches: Messrs. Lagorio, Ksycki and Despres. Delivery Stations: Messrs. Collins, Freeman and Ksycki. Buildings and Grounds: Messrs. Frank, Lagorio and Despres. Finance: Messrs. Freeman, Henius and Collins. By-laws: Messrs. Despres, Freeman and Collins.

Library Service—Librarian, Henry E. Legler; Assistant Librarian, Carl B. Roden; Secretary, Harry G. Wilson.

Chiefs of Divisions—Henrietta Lovi, Order Division; Bessie Goldberg, Catalogue Division; Benjamin M. Smith, Evening Division; William A. Purer, Delivery Stations Divisicn; Carrie L. Elliott, Reference Division; Lilyan G. Morawski, Registry Division; J. Ritchie Patterson, Bindery Division; Faith E. Smith, Instruction Division; Reidar Arentz, Periodicals Division; John F. Phelan, Branches Division; Charles Lhotka, Document Division.

Cost of Chicago Public Library

For library purposes and all expenses of operation and maintenance of the Chicago Public Library and its branches.	
From tax levy	$848,640.00
From miscellaneous receipts	3,000.00
Total	$851,640.00

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

(632 Dearborn Ave.)

Officers:

President—CLARENCE A. BURLEY.

Vice-Presidents—Charles H. Conover, Otto L. Schmidt.

Treasurer—Orson Smith.

Librarian—Caroline M. McIlvaine.

Executive Committee—Clarence A. Burley, ex-officio; Charles H. Conover, Otto L. Schmidt, Edward F. Swift, Seymour Morris, George Merryweather, William H. Fuller, Joy Morton, Charles F. Gunther, John H. Spoor, and Edward L. Ryerson.

Remarks: The Chicago Historical Society during the years 1911-1912 received many donations of civil war relics of much interest, and these have been exhibited every day and a number of evenings. They have been seen by two thousand persons, young and old.

On February 12, Lincoln's Birthday, an exhibit was made of manuscripts and various other souvenirs of the martyr president that attracted great numbers. School children were especially invited, and hundreds came; as many as six hundred, Miss McIlvaine, the librarian, has said.

On February 22 Washington's Birthday was similarly observed. Mr. Charles F. Gunther's collection of original portraits of Washington were arranged on flag-draped easels, and rare souvenirs of the winter at Valley Forge were displayed. The attendance of school children was large for an entire month.

On April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, a lecture was delivered and the George Rogers Clark manuscripts were exhibited.

On June 14, Flag Day was strikingly observed.

On August 15, the Society opened an exhibit commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the Fort Dearborn massacre of August 15, 1812, and held appropriate exercises at the massacre monument.

THE NEWBERRY LIBRARY

Officers—ELIPHALET W. BLATCHFORD, President; George E. Adams, First Vice-President; Horace H. Martin, Second Vice-President; Jesse L. Moss, Secretary and Financial Agent; W. N. C. Carlton, Librarian.

Board of Trustees—George E. Adams, Eliphalet W. Blatchford, Franklin H. Head, David B. Jones, Bryan Lathrop, George

Manierre, Horace H. Martin, Edward L. Ryerson, John A. Spoor, Moses J. Wentworth and John P. Wilson.

On December 1, 1912, the library contained 340,482 books, pamphlets, etc. During 1911 the number of readers was 75,477 and the number of books used was 107,079.

The library is free to all for purpose of consultation, study and research, but it is a reference library solely, none of its volumes being available for circulation outside the library building.

Its hours of opening are from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. on all week days and holidays, except January 1st, May 30th, July 4th, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25th.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Board of Trustees—George E. Adams, Stanley Field, Edward E. Ayer, Arthur B. Jones, Watson F. Blair, George Manierre, Walter J. Chalmer, Cyrus McCormick, George F. Porter, Martin A. Ryerson, Frederick J. V. Skiff, Albert A. Sprague II.

Officers—STANLEY FIELD, President; Martin A. Ryerson, Vice-President; Watson F. Blair, Secretary and Vice-President; Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director; D. C. Davies, Assistant Secretary and Auditor.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY

Officers—PETER GROSSCUP, President; Thomas D. Jones, First Vice-President; Robert Forsyth, Second Vice-President; Leonard A. Busby, Secretary; William J. Lauderback, Treasurer; Clement W. Andrews, Librarian.

Board of Directors—E. W. Blatchford, Robert T. Lincoln, Henry W. Bishop, John M. Clark, Frank S. Johnson, Peter S. Grosscup, Marvin Hughitt, Thomas D. Jones, John J. Mitchell, Leonard A. Busby, Robert Forsyth, Chauncey Keep, Frederick H. Rawson.

Directors ex-officio—Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago; John E. Traeger, Comptroller of Chicago.

Committees—On Finance: John J. Mitchell, Chauncey Keep, Marvin Hughitt. On Administration: E. W. Blatchford, Leonard A. Busby, Frederick H. Rawson. On Buildings and Grounds: John M. Clark, Henry W. Bishop, Robert T. Lincoln. On Books: Frank S. Johnson, Thomas D. Jones, Robert Forsyth.

GREAT PARKS OF CHICAGO

South Park System

Officers—JOHN BARTON PAYNE, President; Joseph Donnersberger, Auditor; George M. Reynolds, Treasurer; John F. Neil, Secretary; J. F. Foster, General Superintendent; R. Redfield, Attorney; E. O. Greifenhagen, Superintendent of Employment.

Commissioners—Joseph Donnersberger, Edward Tilden, John Barton Payne; Henry G. Foreman, Charles L. Hutchinson.

The expenditure for park purposes of the South Park Commission for the fiscal year ending Feb. 28, 1911, were $2,785,070.04.

Offices—In Washington Park, near Fifty-Seventh street and Cottage Grove avenue.

West Park System

Officers—WILLIAM KOLACEK, President; William C. Eggert, Auditor; Bernard A. Eckhart, Treasurer; George A. Mugler, Secretary; J. M. Dingman, Assistant Secretary; A. C. Schrader, Superintendent and Engineer; Charles B. Pavlicek, Attorney; Jens Jensen, Consulting Landscape Architect; Arthur J. Stiles, Captain of Police.

Commissioners—William C. Eggert, John P. Hovland, William Kolacek, Joseph A. O'Donnell, John F. Smulski, Addison E. Wells.

Offices in Union Park, Lake street and Ashland boulevard.

Lincoln Park

Commissioners—FRANCIS T. SIMMONS, President; Bryan Lathrop, Vice-President; Frederick L. Wilk, Auditor; Leo Austrian, F. H. Gansbergen, Amos Pettibone, Charles H. Wilson.

Officers—Arthur S. Lewis, Secretary and Superintendent; Charles A. Churan, Attorney; Theodore Freeman, Treasurer; O. C. Simonds, Consulting Landscape Gardener.

Office in Academy of Sciences, Clark and Center streets.

SANITARY DISTRICT OF CHICAGO

(Offices, 15th Floor American Trust Building. Tel. Central 624.)

Board of Trustees—Fred B. Breit, Edward Kane, Wallace G. Clark, George W. Paullin, James M. Dailey, Charles E. Reading, Paul A. Hazard, Thomas A. Smyth, Thomas M. Sullivan.

Officers

President—THOMAS A. SMYTH.

Clerk—John McGillen.

Treasurer—John A. McCormick.
Chief Engineer—George M. Wisner.
Attorney—Edmund D. Adcock.
Consulting Engineer—Lyman E. Cooley.
Electrical Engineer—Edward B. Ellicott.
Real Estate Agent—Michael J. O'Donoghue.
Comptroller—Daniel M. Deininger.
Marshal—John F. O'Neill.
Purchasing Agent—John J. Gaynor.

The Sanitary District of Chicago is a municipal corporation, organized under an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved May 29, 1889. Its affairs are administered by a board of trustees elected by the voters resident in the district. The first board of trustees was elected December 12, 1889, by a vote of the people, and entered upon the discharge of their duties as such trustees in January, 1890.

The original district included all the city north of Eighty-Seventh street except Norwood Park and Rogers Park and about 42 square miles of adjacent territory on the west. Its total area was 185 square miles. Legislation was passed later by the General Assembly of Illinois which annexed to the old district all of Chicago south of Eighty-seventh street, 78.60 square miles on the north of the city known as North Shore District, and on the south 94.50 square miles, known as the Calumet District, making the area as follows:

City of Chicago.....	190.638	square miles
Country	167.462	" "
Total of.....	358.100	" "

The law provides that "The Corporation may borrow money for corporate purposes, and may issue bonds therefor, but shall not become indebted, in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount in the aggregate to exceed five per centum of the valuation of taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for state and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness."

CHICAGO OF THE FUTURE

That This City's Growth as the Destined Metropolis of the Nation May Be Systematic, Orderly and Beautiful, Is the Desire and Aim of

THE CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION

Officers

MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON, Honorary President Ex-Officio.
Charles H. Wacker, Chairman.
Frank I. Bennett, Vice Chairman.
Walter D. Moody, Managing Director.

Executive Committee

Charles H. Wacker, Chairman.

A. C. Bartlett
Frank I. Bennett
Edward B. Butler
Clyde M. Carr
John J. Coughlin
Frederic A. Delano
John V. Farwell
Albert J. Fisher
Andrew J. Graham
Richard C. Hall
W. D. Kerfoot
Theodore K. Long
Dr. J. B. McFatrich
Walter D. Moody
Joy Morton
John Powers
Julius Rosenwald
James Simpson
John F. Smulski
Charles H. Thorne
Harvey T. Weeks
Harry A. Wheeler
W. A. Wieboldt
Walter H. Wilson
Michael Zimmer

Commissioners Ex-Officio

William H. Sexton, Corporation Counsel.
Lawrence E. McGann, Commissioner of Public Works.
John Ericson, City Engineer.
Dr. George B. Young, Health Commissioner.
George A. Schilling, President Board of Local Improvements.
Charles C. Fitzmorris, Secretary to the Mayor.
Dr. J. B. McFatrich, President of the Board of Education.
Robert J. Roulston, President Library Board.
Alexander A. McCormick, President Board of County Commissioners.
William Kolacek, President West Park Board.

Henry G. Foreman, President Board of South Park Commissioners.
Francis T. Simmons, President Lincoln Park Board.
Thomas A. Smyth, President Sanitary District.

Commissioners on Behalf of City Council

John J. Coughlin, Alderman of First ward.
George F. Harding, Jr., Alderman of Second ward.
Albert R. Tearney, Alderman of Third ward.
John A. Richert, Alderman of Fourth ward.
Patrick J. Carr, Alderman of Fifth ward.
Theodore K. Long, Alderman of Sixth ward.
Willis O. Nance, Alderman of Seventh ward.
Ernest M. Cross, Alderman of Eighth ward.
Dennis J. Egan, Alderman of Ninth ward.
Frank J. Vavricek, Alderman of Tenth ward.
E. F. Cullerton, Alderman of Eleventh ward.
Anton J. Cermak, Alderman of Twelfth ward.
Thomas J. Ahern, Alderman of Thirteenth ward.
James H. Lawley, Alderman of Fourteenth ward.
Albert W. Beilfuss, Alderman of Fifteenth ward.
John Czekala, Alderman of Sixteenth ward.
Stanley S. Walkowiak, Alderman of Seventeenth ward.
John J. Brennan, Alderman of Eighteenth ward.
John Powers, Alderman of Ninteenth ward.
John P. Stewart, Alderman of Twentieth ward.
Ellis Geiger, Alderman of Twenty-first ward.
V. J. Schaeffer, Alderman of Twenty-second ward.
Jacob A. Hey, Alderman of Twenty-third ward.
August Krumholz, Alderman of Twenty-fourth ward.
Henry D. Capitain, Alderman of Twenty-fifth ward.
William F. Lipps, Alderman of Twenty-sixth ward.
Frank J. Wilson, Alderman of Twenty-seventh ward.
Jens N. Hyldahl, Alderman of Twenty-seventh ward.
H. E. Littler, Alderman of Twenty-eighth ward.
Felix B. Janovsky, Alderman of Twenty-ninth ward.
Michael McInerney, Alderman of Thirtieth ward.
James A. Kearns, Alderman of Thirty-first ward.
Albert J. Fisher, Alderman of Thirty-second ward.
Irwin A. Hazen, Alderman of Thirty-third ward.
William F. Ryan, Alderman of Thirty-fourth ward.
James Donahoe, Alderman of Thirty-fifth ward.

THE WORK OF THE CHICAGO PLAN COMMISSION

By Charles H. Wacker, Chairman

Before reviewing the work of the Chicago Plan Commission during 1912, it seems advisable to give a brief history of the plan movement and the manner in which the Chicago Plan Commission operates, inasmuch as the City Manual is a historical record and will form part of the archives of the City of Chicago, to be preserved and used as a work of reference.

The idea to create a plan to direct the future growth of the city in an orderly, systematic way in order to make Chicago a real metropolitan city, and enable her to retain her position among the great cities of the world, was an outcome of the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago 1893. Credit for first voicing this idea is given to Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, now Secretary of the National Treasury, who in 1901 suggested it to the Commercial Club of Chicago. At almost the same time the Merchants' Club of Chicago became interested through Mr. Charles D. Norton, its president, and Mr. Frederic A. Delano. Work on the plan was formally undertaken by this club in 1903, and was well under way when that club was merged with the Commercial club in 1907, under the name of the latter.

In 1907 the first Plan Committee of the Commercial Club was organized with Mr. Charles D. Norton as Chairman and Mr. Charles H. Wacker as Vice Chairman. These plan leaders retained their respective offices with each succeeding committee until 1909, when Mr. Norton resigned to take up his residence in Washington. Mr. Charles H. Wacker succeeded him as Chairman, which office he in turn vacated when he received his appointment from the Mayor of Chicago as permanent chairman of the Chicago Plan Commission. Mr. Edward B. Butler succeeded him as Chairman of the club's plan committee.

In producing the Plan of Chicago the Commercial Club spared neither time, money nor effort. Daniel H. Burnham, world renowned architect, took charge of the details of the plan, and gave his genius to the task without charge. Assisted by Mr. Edward H. Bennett, he produced all the charts, maps and drawings necessary for carrying out the remodeling and development of the city. In 1908 these, together with an explanatory narrative written by Mr. Charles Moore, corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects, were arranged in a magnificent volume published by the Commercial Club.

Thus, after years of study and hard work by the Commercial Club members, the plan was completed and ready for submis-

sion to the citizens in the early fall of 1909. Then it was evident to the leaders of the movement that the time had come to engage the interests of the public and to put the plan into the hands of the representatives of the people. After conferring with the city authorities, it was decided to create a permanent organization to be known as the Chicago Plan Commission. This body, it was decided, should be composed of a large number of men of influence, to be representative of the business and social interests of the city.

July 6, 1909, the Hon. Fred A. Busse, Mayor of Chicago, sent a message to the City Council requesting authority to appoint this commission, which authority was immediately granted. Nov. 1, 1909, the Mayor sent a second message to the City Council, announcing the appointment of 328 citizens of Chicago as members of the first Chicago Plan Commission and designating Mr. Charles H. Wacker as permanent chairman. At the first meeting the Commission, held in the City Council chambers, Nov. 4, 1909, Mr. Frank I. Bennett was elected Vice Chairman, in recognition of his long and faithful public service to Chicago. Mr. Henry Barrett Chamberlain was elected Secretary Pro Tem., which office he resigned late in 1910. Jan. 13, 1911, the Executive Committee appointed Mr. Walter D. Moody, formerly General Manager of the Chicago Association of Commerce, Managing Director of the Commission.

To secure at all times adequate representation on the Chicago Plan Commission of the city government and all other locally interested governmental agencies, it was decreed that members of the City Council, the Corporation Counsel, Commissioner of Public Works, City Engineer, Health Commissioner and the presidents of the following boards—Education, Library, Park Boards and Sanitary District—should be ex-officio members of the commission and that the membership of persons appointed because of official position should cease when they retire from office, the membership to be assumed by their successors.

The central idea out of which the Chicago Plan has grown is: If Chicago is to become, as we all believe, the greatest and most attractive city of this continent, its development and improvement should be guided along certain definite and pre-arranged lines, to the end that the necessary expenditures for public improvements from year to year may serve not only the purpose of the moment, but also the needs of the future.

The Chicago Plan is not a scheme for spending millions of dollars, now or in the future. On the contrary, it is a comprehensive suggestion of what may be accomplished in the course of years—it may be fifty, it may be a hundred—by spending in

conformity with a well-defined plan, the money which must be spent from time to time on permanent public improvements. Paris has been made the world's most beautiful city because she has followed for more than fifty years the policy of making public improvements in conformity with a clearly defined plan. The Chicago Plan is in conflict with no other plan or project for the industrial or commercial development of Chicago.

The first constructive work of the Chicago Plan Commission is to establish several circuits of existing thoroughfares and to improve them so that traffic can move freely and directly throughout the center of the city. The first circuit is the quadrangle formed by Twelfth street on the south, Halsted street on the west, Chicago avenue on the north and Michigan avenue on the east. These four streets are destined to bear the heaviest traffic of any streets in Chicago.

Twelfth street from Ashland avenue to State street is at present 66 feet wide between building lines; 39 feet wide between sidewalk curbs and only 9 feet and 9 inches wide between the street car step and the curb. From State street to Michigan avenue the blocks are only fifty feet wide. The necessity for the improvement of this street lies in the fact that it is the only through thoroughfare between Harrison street and Eighteenth street connecting the west side with the downtown district. The actual heart of the population of the city to-day is a little north of the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets. Traffic and the growth of the city are gradually moving in a southwesterly direction. Adequate provision must be made for a suitable outlet from that district to the present business center of the city.

It is proposed to make the street 108 feet wide from Ashland avenue to Canal street, taking a 42-foot strip off from the lots on the south side of the street. It is to be widened to 118 feet from Canal street to Michigan avenue. It is not intended to boulevard the street, but to make it a clean, wide business thoroughfare, with a double, rapid transit surface street car line down the center. On Nov. 16, 1909, the Executive Committee of the Chicago Plan Commission appointed a special Twelfth Street Committee, whose mission it was to investigate and report on the entire matter. On Jan. 19, 1910, the Executive Committee received the Twelfth Street Committee's report and adopted the same. It was then referred to the Commission as a whole and unanimously adopted on Jan. 19, 1910.

On March 2, 1911, there was a public hearing before the Board of Local Improvements. The matter then went into the City Council, where, on April 6, 1911, the Twelfth street widening ordinance passed by a vote of 46 to 10. In accordance with this

ordinance Commissioners have been appointed by the Superior Court to estimate cost and damages, and are now at work. The United States government ordered the removal of the present Twelfth street bridge. The Commission working in conjunction with the Committee of the City Council on Harbors, Wharves and Bridges, and the Sanitary Board, succeeded in having plans adopted that will make that bridge conform with the widened street. The Sanitary District will pay one-half the cost of the new bridge, and the city will pay the other half, in accordance with the action of the City Council, which recently passed the necessary ordinance without a single negative vote. The city's half of the cost was included in the bond issue carried at the recent election.

The question of the issuance of $1,750,000 of bonds to pay the city's share of the cost of this improvement was placed upon the little ballot at the election of November 5, 1912, and carried. The issuance of the bonds is delayed for the time being owing to the Supreme Court's recent ruling on the Juul law, which ruling has financially crippled the city in all of its activities. Necessary preliminaries required much time and careful, painstaking effort, but Twelfth street, the first step in the plan, is assured, and that fact in itself is of tremendous significance to the City of Chicago. The next step in that case will be the trial of the condemnation suit, which, it is expected, will be begun about the first of next March, after which the city will be in a position to take over Twelfth street for construction work.

In response to a request from the Mayor, the Commission has appointed two of its members to represent it on the Committee on a Uniform System of Arc Lights, Poles, etc., for the downtown streets.

More than one hundred lectures on the Plan of Chicago, illustrated with stereopticon views, have been delivered in every part of the city to a variety of audiences, all of which were highly interested in and in sympathy with the plans of the Commission.

The Commission compiled and distributed 165,000 copies of a booklet entitled "Chicago's Greatest Issue—An Official Plan," intended to popularize the Plan of Chicago and to familiarize all our citizens with its provisions and the necessity for its adoption as the official plan of Chicago.

A text book on the Plan of Chicago, prefaced by many subjects relating to City Planning, and especially to the industrial and social progress of Chicago, was prepared by Mr. Walter D. Moody, Managing Director of the Chicago Plan Commission, and entitled "Wacker's Manual of the Plan of Chicago." This book received the endorsement of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, and Superintendent

of Schools Ella Flagg Young, and was passed upon from a pedagogical standpoint by three leading American educators. It was unanimously adopted by the Board of Education to become a part of the curriculum of the Eighth Grade course. Twenty-five thousand copies have been studied with excellent results during the part term, and the book is proving exceeding effective not only in arousing the interest and enthusiasm of the pupils but also of their parents.

The book has attracted wide-spread attention at home and abroad. Copies have been requested, and furnished, to nearly all the leading cities of Europe and America.

The newspapers of Chicago are to be congratulated and commended for their support of the plan in their editorial and news columns. The press has aided very materially in putting before the people exactly what the Commission intends to do and the necessity for the improvements contemplated.

In accordance with an action of the City Council July 10, 1911, the Chairman of the Commission submitted a report to that body on Sept. 25 covering the Commission's ideas for the treatment of the lake shore, relating to the creation of a large additional park space along the city's water front by the utilization of Chicago's vast amount of waste and excavated material. This report can be found in full in the Journal of the Proceedings of the City Council for Monday, Sept. 25, 1911. In it is shown the folly of the city in spending $60,000,000 in constructing the Drainage Canal for the purpose of purifying the waters of Lake Michigan and then allowing these waters to be again polluted by the dumping therein of the city's offal.

It was also shown how much could be saved in the expense of disposing of this waste material, and at the same time build land of incalculable value to the city, and with little or no cost to the taxpayers. The park area of Chicago is to-day entirely out of proportion to the population of the city and is therefore inadequate. For health and good order there should be one acre of park space for each 100 people. Our present average for the entire city is about 780 persons to the acre, and in the congested sections there are nearly 5,000 persons to each acre of park space. Figured on a basis of density of population, Chicago today occupies the thirty-seventh place among American cities, while thirty years ago it occupied second place. Only by the development of the lake front can Chicago acquire adequate park space.

A contract was entered into March 30, 1912, between the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the South Park Commissioners in order to enable the park commissioners to carry out the development of the shore of Lake Michigan between Grant

and Jackson parks as proposed in the Plan of Chicago. This plan enables the new Field Museum of Natural History to be located downtown, where it will be easily accessible to all, facing north on the new widened Twelfth street, at its intersection with South Park avenue extended, and overlooking Grant Park. The necessary authority having been granted by the United States Government, on October 19, 1912, work was begun on the breakwaters and the filling in of land east of the Illinois Central station for the early erection of the Field Museum.

The park plan provides for the creation of approximately 1,500 acres of park space along Chicago's lake front, beginning at Grant Park in the center of the city, by the filling in, first, of a strip of shore land approximately 300 feet wide, facing the open lake, this strip is to be planted with trees and given informal landscape treatment with flowers and shrubs growing throughout its extent. Along this shore will run a watercourse, approximately 500 feet wide, for small craft, for sail boats, motor boats, canoes and racing shells. Beyond the water course, built to protect it and provide safety and shelter forever to pleasure craft, will be an island, approximately 700 feet wide, and extending from Grant to Jackson parks, planted with trees, having a shore driveway and winding walks, and, under the proposed plan, providing frequent bathing beaches for the city's summer multitudes, as well as athletic grounds, baseball fields, running tracks, tennis courts, football fields, a stadium and a public gymnasium. This contract, was ratified, in accordance with law, by Judge Lockwood Honore of the Circuit Court, July 10, 1912.

On July 6, 1911, the Executive Committee of the Plan Commission unanimously adopted Plan No. 3 for the completion of the "boulevard link." Plan No. 3 provides for a two-level street, from building line to building line, to extend from Randolph street to Ohio street; Michigan avenue is to be widened from 66 to 130 feet, 64 feet to be taken from the east side of Michigan avenue from Randolph street north to the river, terminating in provides for the widening of Pine street to 146 feet by taking a plaza approximately 250 feet wide. North of the river the plan the necessary land from the west side of the street, from Chicago avenue to the river, terminating in a plaza approximately 250 feet wide on the north side of the river.

The grade of the street from Lake to South Water street is to be 2.7 per cent; from Ohio to Indiana 3 per cent, and the distance between these two points is to be practically level, with a double deck bridge over the river; approaches to lower deck for teaming to be 2.5 per cent south of the river and 3 per cent north of the river, instead of approximately 5 per cent as at present.

For the new street the plan provides, south of the river, for an east sidewalk 25 feet wide, road 75 feet wide and west sidewalk 30 feet wide. North of the river there will be a central parkway 26 feet wide and two roadways, each 32½ feet wide, with sidewalks 25 feet wide; stairways to be placed for access to the upper street at river abutments north and south and at Indiana, Illinois, and South Water streets. This plan was approved by Mayor Harrison on July 7, 1911, and submitted for ratification to the entire Chicago Plan Commission, at a meeting held July 10, 1911, at which time it was unanimously adopted as the official plan of the Commission. There was a public hearing by the Board of Local Improvements, held in the City Hall, July 12, 1911, at which time the Board ordered an estimate to be made on Plan No. 3.

The city applied to the United State Government for permission to construct the double-deck bascule bridge as provided for in Plan No. 3. A public hearing was called by the United States Engineer in Chicago on November 20, 1912, and it is expected that the government will grant the desired permission in due course. Certainly the outlook for the Michigan avenue improvement is exceedingly encouraging. Practically everybody now agrees that the Michigan avenue improvement should be made, and that the two-level type of improvement recommended by the City Plan Commission is the only sane way to make it. Proceedings, conferences and preliminaries galore have been necessary to bring the Michigan avenue case to a point where a final public hearing could be had by the Board of Local Improvements. Everything is now in readiness, and the Commission is expectant that such a hearing will be held at no distant date.

In 1911 the work of the Chicago Plan Commission, aided by the continued active support of the Commercial Club, received material advancement. The instant, intelligent and sympathetic support of the Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor, and the City Council, following the administration of his predecessor, established the work of the Chicago Plan Commission upon a non-partisan and non-political foundation.

The City Council, under Mayor Busse's administration, created the Plan Commission and started the work in the passage of an ordinance for the widening and improvement of Twelfth street from Ashland to Michigan avenue.

The Harrison administration, recognizing the city's great need for an improved through east and west artery, between Harrison and Eighteenth streets, immediately took over the contemplated Twelfth street improvement, upon which work had not been started, with a determination to carry it through successfully and in a manner satisfactory to all the people.

Mayor Harrison was the first to propose the Michigan avenue "Boulevard Link" in 1905. Afterward this contemplated improvement became an important part of the Plan of Chicago as a whole. His re-election in 1911 again connected him with the project he fathered, and which is being promoted by the Chicago Plan Commission.

MUNICIPAL COURT OF CHICAGO

Chief Justice—Harry Olson.

Associate Justices—

Frederick L. Fake, Jr. (R.)
Henry C. Beitler (R.)
Charles N. Goodnow (R.)
Oscar M. Torrison (R.)
Hosea W. Wells (R.)
Sheridan E. Fry (R.)
Joseph Z. Uhlir (R.)
Hugh R. Stewart (R.)
Thomas F. Scully (D.)
Jacob W. Hopkins (D.)
John R. Caverly (D.)
Charles A. Williams (D.)
Joseph A. Sabath (D.)
Harry P. Dolan (D.)
James C. Martin (D.)
John J. Rooney (D.)
John R. Newcomer (R.)
John K. Prindiville (D.)
Harry M. Fisher (D.)
John A. Mahoney (D.)
John Courtney (D.)
Edward T. Wade (D.)
Joseph P. Rafferty (D.)
Joseph S. Labuy (D.)
John J. Sullivan (D.)
William N. Gemmill (R.)
Hugh J. Kearns (D.)
Frank H. Graham (D.)
David Sullivan (D.)

Administrative Staff—

Assistant to the Chief Justice—J. Kent Greene.
Executive Assistant—Walter V. Hayt.
Assistant—R. E. Miller.
Clerk—Frank P. Danisch.
Chief Deputy Clerk—George Walker.
Bailiff—Anton J. Cermak.

The terms of the first eight judges in the above list expire in 1914. The terms of the next nine expire in 1916, and those of the remaining twelve in 1918, excepting that of Judge Sullivan, whose term expires in 1916 and of Judge Graham whose term expires in 1914, both of whom were elected to short terms.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO, BY TOWNS, FOR 1911

Beginning with the year 1909, in accordance with an act passed by the State Legislature increasing the assessed valuation of property from one-fifth to one-third of the full value, the assessed valuation of property for tax purposes, herewith given, as assessed by the Board of Assessors, then reviewed by the Board of Review and finally equalized by the State Board of Equalization, is one-third of the assessed actual, or full value.

Town	Real Estate	Personal Property	Capital Stock	Railroads	Grand Totals
South Chicago	$236,435,936	$ 99,786,271	$26,204,467	$ 7,084,183	$369,510,857
West Chicago	159,809,813	31,044,253	1,896,280	11,279,847	204,030,193
Hyde Park	86,309,872	16,020,980	204,598	6,899,243	109,434,693
North Chicago	45,105,171	20,031,039	7,445,074	2,228,905	74,810,189
Lake	50,000,595	11,319,172	410,199	8,463,511	70,193,477
Lake View	53,269,549	6,958,638	134,097	1,932,748	62,295,032
Jefferson	23,645,712	1,142,397	45,298	1,629,310	26,462,717
Calumet (part)	4,210,963	447,242	2,400	1,108,702	5,769,307
Evanston (part)	4,225,872	392,276	67,667	107,826	4,793,641
Norwood Park (part)	219,389	16,616	.....	33,306	269,311
Maine (part)	121,707	9,310	.....	25,610	156,627
Niles (part)	21,448	.....	.....	.....	21,448
Total 1911	$663,376,027	$187,168,194	$36,410,080	$40,793,191	$927,747,492
Total 1910	603,022,875	$179,243,879	29,363,848	37,363,934	848,994,536
Total 1909	586,253,655	175,219,881	34,322,841	37,354,520	833,150,897

TAX RATES FOR THE YEAR 1911 IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO*

Township	State	County	City‡	Schools‖	Sanitary	Park	Town	Lake Shore Protection	Lincoln Park	Boulevard	Total Rate
South Chicago	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.48	...	...	...	...	5.04
West Chicago	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.76	...	...	...	0.05	5.37
Hyde Park	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.48	...	...	...	...	5.04
North Chicago	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.42	0.12	0.01	0.08	...	5.19
Lake	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.48	...	...	...	...	5.04
Lake View	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.58	0.11	...	0.08	...	5.33
Jefferson: area not in Park district	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	...	...	...	...	...	4.56
Jefferson: Irving Park District	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.16	...	...	...	...	4.72
Jefferson: Northwest Park District	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.07	...	...	...	...	4.63
Calumet: area not in Park district†	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	...	0.08	...	...	...	4.64
Calumet: Calumet Park District†	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.38	0.08	...	...	...	5.02
Calumet: Fernwood Park district†	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.63	0.08	...	...	...	5.27
Calumet: Ridge Park District†	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.53	0.08	...	...	...	5.17
Evanston: Ridge Ave. Park District†	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.33	0.04	...	...	...	4.93
Evanston: North Shore Park District†	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	0.32	0.04	...	...	...	4.92
Norwood Park†	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	...	0.06	...	...	...	4.62
Maine†	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	...	0.21	...	...	...	4.77
Niles†	0.35	0.56	1.50	1.44	0.71	...	0.08	...	...	...	4.64

* Tax rates apply to the $100.00 assessed valuation, which is one-third of the actual or full value.
† Part of township within city limits.
‡ Includes city corporate, interest, sinking funds, tuberculosis sanitarium and public library.
‖ Includes educational and building purposes.

RATE OF TAXATION AND AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED BY THE COUNTY CLERK FOR ALL PURPOSES IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO FOR THE YEARS 1911 AND 1910

	Rate in 1911	Taxes Levied in 1911	Rate in 1910	Taxes Levied in 1910
Municipal:				
City Corporate	1.10	$10,205,222.41	0.9743	$ 8,271,753.76
City, Interest and Sinking Funds	0.32	2,968,791.97	0.3483	2,957,047.97
Tuberculosis Sanitarium	0.04	371,099.00	0.050	424,497.27
Public Schools, Educational	1.05	9,741,348.66	1.1205	9,512,983.78
Public Schools, Buildings	0.39	3,618,215.22	0.4295	3,646,431.53
Public Library	0.04	371,099.00	0.0374	317,523.96
Total for Municipal Purposes	2.94	$27,275,776.26	2.9600	$25,130.238.27
Parks:				
South Parks	0.48	2,635,867.33	0.51	2,600,029.89
West Parks	0.81	1,652,644.56	0.82	1,529,904.09
North Parks, total	...	792,679.18	...	835,752.25
North Chicago (including Lake Shore Protection)	0.51	381,531.96	0.62	423,648.75
Lake View	0.66	411,147.21	0.76	412,103.50
Jefferson: Irving Park District	0.16	10,349.77	0.20	9,214.59
Jefferson: Northwest Park District	0.07	8,079.08	...	.....
Evanston: North Shore Park District	0.32	11,927.21	0.43	10,493.79
Evanston: Ridge Ave. Park District	0.33	3,519.08	0.40	3,538.88
Calumet: Ridge Park District	0.53	6,724.07	0.55	6,520.03
Calumet: Calumet Park District	0.38	5,275.40	0.27	112.00
Calumet: Fernwood Park District	0.63	5,025.68	0.50	3,854.58
Total for Park Purposes	...	$5,132,091.36	...	$4,999,420.10
Town Taxes:				
North Chicago	0.12	89,772.23	0.13	88,829.58
Lake View	0.11	68,524.53	0.12	65,068.97
Calumet (part)	0.08	4,615.45	0.10	5,372.31
Evanston (part)	0.04	1,917.46	0.06	1,995.08
Maine (part)	0.21	328.91	...	.....
Norwood Park (part)	0.06	161.59	0.06	154.14
Niles (part)	0.08	17.16	0.10	19.01
Total for Town Purposes	...	$ 165,337.33	...	$ 161,439.09
State Purposes	0.35	3,247,116.22	0.30	2,546,983.61
County Purposes	0.56	5,195,385.96	0.53	4,499,671.04
Sanitary District Purposes	0.71	6,587,007.19	0.34	2,886,581.42
Grand total of taxes levied	Aver. rate 5.131	$47,602,714.32	Aver. rate 4.737	$40,224,333.53

RATE OF TAXATION AND AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED BY THE COUNTY CLERK FOR ALL PURPOSES IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO FOR THE YEARS 1911 AND 1910, BY TOWNS

Town	Rate in 1911*	Taxes levied in 1911	Rate in 1910*	Taxes levied in 1910
South Chicago	5.04	$18,623,347.20	4.64	$15,834,636.19
West Chicago	5.37	10,956,421.36	4.95	9,235,396.62
Hyde Park	5.04	5,515,508.53	4.64	4,824,091.77
North Chicago	5.19	3,882,648.81	4.88	3,334,525.67
Lake	5.04	3,537,751.24	4.64	2,996,445.98
Lake View	5.33	3,320,325.21	5.01	2,716,629.61
Jefferson (total)	...	1,225,128.74	...	879,599.99
Area not in Park District	4.56	385,436.87	4.13	680,104.03
Irving Park District	4.72	305,318.20	4.33	199,495.96
Northwest Park District	4.63	534,373.67	...	.....
Calumet (part) total	...	284,720.99	...	237,735.24
Area not in Park Districts	4.64	107,398.60	4.23	142,739.27
Calumet Park District	5.02	69,690.75	4.50	1,866.65
Fernwood Park District	5.27	42,040.21	4.73	36,464.33
Ridge Park District	5.17	65,591.43	4.78	56,664.99
Evanston (part) total	...	235,953.78	...	153,355.91
Ridge Ave. Park District	4.93	52,572.88	4.59	40,608.60
North Shore Park District	4.92	183,380.90	4.62	112,747.31
Norwood Park (part)	4.62	12,442.17	4.19	10,763.90
Maine (part)	4.77	7,471.10	4.13	348.57
Niles (part)	4.64	995.19	4.23	804.08
Average rate for entire city and total taxes levied	5.131	$47,602,714.32	4.737	$40,224,333.53

* The variation of the tax rate in the different towns within the city is caused by the variation of the rate for park purposes. The rates as fixed in 1911, 1910 and 1909 are based upon an assessed valuation of one-third of the actual or full value. In 1908 and prior years rates were based on an assessed valuation of one-fifth of the actual or full value.

STREET AND ALLEY PAVING LAID DURING 1911

	Asphalt	Brick	Concrete	Asphaltic Concrete	Creosoted Block	Granite	Macadam	Asphaltic Macadam	Tar Macadam	Total
Square yards	960,810	468,519	9,353	23,651	237,912	134,519	242,555	32,030	13,860	2,123,209
Miles	56.43	34.17	0.83	1.30	12.03	8.95	15.56	1.91	0.87	132.05

This includes 3.22 miles of asphalt pavement, 48.42 miles of cedar, 0.68 miles of granite and 9.51 miles of macadam replaced by other material.

STREETS AND ALLEYS VACATED OR OPENED IN 1911

Length of streets newly opened	29,409	Length of alleys newly opened	24,831
Length of streets vacated	4.301	Length of alleys vacated	5.015
Net increase in total mileage of streets	25.108	Net increase in total mileage of alleys	19.816

DISTRIBUTION OF PAVEMENT AND PERCENTAGE OF EACH CLASS—DECEMBER 31, 1911

	Asphalt	Asphalt Block	Brick	Cedar Block	Concrete	Asphaltic Concrete	Creosoted Block	Granite	Macadam	Asphaltic Macadam	Tar Macadam	Medina	Novaculite	Rock Asphalt	Slag	Wood & Asphalt	Totals
Miles	583.90	1.74	181.20	301.17	5.94	1.30	27.62	103.34	580.45	1.91	0.87	1.19	2.00	0.57	7.48	0.05	1,800.73
Per cent	32.42	0.10	10.06	16.72	0.33	0.07	1.53	5.74	32.25	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.11	0.03	0.41	...	100.00

TOTAL MILEAGE STREETS AND ALLEYS—DECEMBER 31, 1911

	Streets, Miles	Alleys, Miles	Total Miles
Improved	1,651.97	148.76	1,800.73
Unimproved	1,269.17	1,329.59	2,598.76
Total miles	2,921.14	1,478.35	4,399.49

AREA OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO ACCORDING TO USE*

Distributed as follows:	Acres	Square Miles	Per Cent of Total Area
COMMUNICATION:			
Waterways	4,215	6.58	3.38
Streets and Alleys	26,368	41.20	21.19
Steam Railroads	6,904	10.79	5.55
OTHER USES:			
Dwellings	30,138	47.09	24.22
Manufacturing	9,672	15.11	7.77
Administration	3,252	5.08	2.61
Public Safety	100	0.16	0.08
Education and Churches	850	1.33	0.68
Recreation	4,500	7.03	3.62
Cemeteries	1,115	1.74	0.90
Vacant	37,334	58.34	30.00
Total	124.448	194.45	100.0
Total—Communication	37,487	58.57	30.12

* Area of the City of Chicago in the year 1911—194.45 square miles.

MILEAGE OF ALL COMMUNICATION IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO IN 1912

	Miles
Waterways	62.0
Streets	2,921.1
Alleys	1,478.3
Sidewalks	5,956.8
Steam Railroads*	2,192.3
Street Railways*	914.0
Elevated Railways*	155.5
Underground Freight Railways*	69.0
Pipeways†	6,855.5
Wireways‡	764,690.0
Total	785,294.5

* Single track.
† Includes water, sewer, gas pipes and pneumatic tubes.
‡ Includes telegraph, telephone and electric light and power.

STATISTICS OF BUILDING IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO DURING THE YEARS 1876-1911

Year	No. of Buildings.	Frontage in Feet	Value
1876	1,586	43,222	$ 8,251,600
1877	1,389	35,033	6,922,649
1878	1,019	31,118	6,605,200
1879	1,093	33,361	6,139,580
1880	1,342	42,603	8,206,550
1881	1,738	56,627	13,467,000
1882	3,113	73,161	16,286,700
1883	4,086	85,588	22,162,000
1884	4,169	98,782	20,857,300
1885	4,638	108,850	19,624,100
1886	4,654	112,302	21,324,400
1887	4,833	115,506	19,778,100
1888	4,958	116,419	20,350,800
1889	4,931	119,573	25,065,500
1890	11,608	266,284	47,322,100
1891	11,805	282,672	54,001,800
1892	13,118	326,222	63,463,400
1893	8,265	214,427	28,517,700
1894	9,736	221,100	33,805,565
1895	8,724	217,923	34,920,643
1896	6,438	158,650	22,711,115
1897	5,279	128,886	21,690,230
1898	4,067	133,604	21,294,325
1899	3,794	112,469	20,857,570
1900	3,554	100,056	19,100,050
1901	6,035	170,644	34,911,775
1902	6,074	186,609	48,070,390
1903	6,135	174,932	33,645,025
1904	7,132	203,785	44,724,790
1905	8,337	243,485	63,455,020
1906	10,447	276,770	64,298,330
1907	9,353	254,440	59,093,080
1908	10,771	291,655	68,204,080
1909	11,241	309,351	90,558,580
1910	11,409	327,250	96,932,700
1911	11,106	299,032	105,269,700
Totals	227,977	5,972,391*	$1,291,889,447

* Equal to 1,131.13 miles of frontage.

THE SUPERIOR COURT

Superior Court Rooms, Eighth Floor, Court House.

Judges

William H. McSurely (R.), Chief Justice, term expires 1917.
Theodore Brentano (R.), term expires 1915.
Richard E. Burke (D.), term expires 1917.
William Fennimore Cooper (D.), term expires 1917.
Thomas C. Clark (D.), term expires 1917.
William E. Dever (D.), term expires 1917.
Joseph H. Fitch (D.), term expires 1917.
Martin M. Gridley (R.), term expires 1916.
Marcus A. Kavanagh (R.), term expires 1917.
Charles A. McDonald (R.), term expires 1916.
Ben M. Smith (R.), term expires 1915.
Albert C. Barnes (R.), term expires 1917.
Henry V. Freeman (R.), term expires 1917.
Charles M. Foell (R.), term expires 1917.
Hugo Pam (R.), term expires 1917.
M. L. McKinley (D.), term expires 1917.
Dennis E. Sullivan (D.), term expires 1917.
Clarence M. Goodwin (D.), term expires 1917.
Extra judges on tenth floor.
Clerk—Silas F. Leachman.
Chief Deputy Clerk—Richard J. McGrath.

Masters in Chancery

Of the Superior Court of Cook County.

Charles C. Stillwell, appointed by Judge Cooper.
John S. Humer, appointed by Judge McDonald.
C. Arch Williams, appointed by Judge McSurely.
Sidney S. Pollack, appointed by Judge Sullivan.
Wirt E. Humphrey, appointed by Judge Brentano.
James I. Ennis, appointed by Judge Fitch.
Charles J. Trainor, appointed by Judge Dever.
Martin J. Isaacs, appointed by Judge Burke.
James V. O'Donnell, appointed by Judge Kavanagh.
David F. Matchett, appointed by Judge Barnes.
Edward F. Dunne, Jr., appointed by Judge Goodwin.
Frank Hamlin, appointed by Judge Foell.
Charles T. Mason, appointed by Judge Pam.
James Turnock, appointed by Judge Clark.
Charles P. Abbey, appointed by Judge Smith.

Joseph Weissenbach, appointed by Judge Freeman.
Leo J. Doyle, appointed by Judge Gridley.
Michael E. Maher, appointed by Judge McKinley.

THE CIRCUIT COURT

Circuit Court Rooms, Seventh Floor, Court House.

Judges

Merritt W. Pinckney (R.), Chief Justice, term expires 1915.
Frank Baker (D.), term expires 1915.
Jesse A. Baldwin (R.), term expires 1915.
John Gibbons (R.), term expires 1915.
Charles M. Walker (D.), term expires 1915.
Lockwood Honore (D.), term expires 1915.
George Kersten (D.), term expires 1915.
Edward O. Brown (D.), term expires 1917.
Kickham Scanlan (R.), term expires 1915.
Frederick A. Smith (R.), term expires 1915.
John P. McGoorty (D.), term expires 1917.
Richard S. Tuthill (R.), term expires 1915.
Adelor J. Petit (R.), term expires 1915.
Thomas G. Windes (D.), term expires 1915.
Clerk—John W. Rainey.
Chief Deputy Clerk—William J. Graham.

MASTERS IN CHANCERY

Of the Circuit Court of Cook County.

Sigmund Zeisler, appointed by Judge Walker.
William A. Doyle, appointed by Judge Windes.
Stillman Jameison, appointed by Judge Gibbons.
Roswell B. Mason, appointed by Judge Mack.
Frederick Sass, appointed by Judge Smith.
Granville W. Browning, appointed by Judge Honore.
Ralph W. Condee, appointed by Judge Petit.
Dennis W. Sullivan, appointed by Judge Kersten.
John W. Ellis, appointed by Judge Pickney.
George Mills Rogers, appointed by Judge Baker.
Fortin Q. Ball, appointed by Judge Baldwin.
Albert W. Brickwood, appointed by Judge Scanlan.
Rich S. Folsom, appointed by Judge Brown.
Horatio L. Wait, appointed by Judge Tuthill.

THE COUNTY COURT

John E. Owens, Judge

(John E. Owens, Judge of Cook County Court, was born in Chicago, June 22, 1875, and educated at St. Stephen's parochial school, St. Patrick's Academy, Christian Brothers. He took the degree of LL.D. at Lake Forest University in 1896, and in the same year was admitted to the Illinois Bar.

He was appointed assistant city prosecutor, Feb. 1898, and chief assistant city prosecutor in 1900, and became city attorney of Chicago, Sept. 26, 1901. On December 1, 1904, he was appointed master in chancery in the Circuit Court of Cook County.

In 1910 he was elected Judge of the Court of Cook County for the term ending in 1914. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Illinois Bar Association, the K. C., Foresters, and of the Iroquois Club. Residence, 3335 Warren avenue.)

During the year ending December 5, 1912, there was a vast increase in the amount of work transacted in the County Court, an increase of 25 per cent in insane cases, of which there was a total of 2,324; and during the same period there were 347 children adopted in this Court. Law suits have increased in proportion. It has been the aim of Judge Owens to give the Attorneys of the County a continuous law calendar. There were filed 1,350 city and country special assessment cases, an increase of 300 per cent, the majority of which were heard and confirmed by Judge Owens. There were also 588 Inheritance Tax cases in which the sum of $1,600,000.00 was taxed and collected. In addition the Court had a large number of fraud complaints filed by the Election Commissioners' office, as follows: Complaints investigated for alleged violation of the election laws, 359; cases where defendants were committed to the County Jail for illegal voting and illegal registration; and cases where defendants were held to the Grand Jury, indictments were returned for perjury, conspiracy and illegal voting. Also there were heard 755 support cases, where petitions for support upon proper complaint were filed in the County Court for the use of any poor person unable to support him or herself by reason of age, bodily infirmity or other unavoidable cause. Each week in 60 per cent of the cases action of some kind must be taken. In the more stubborn ones contempt attachments and jail commitments were necessary to enforce obedience to the orders of the Court.

The amount collected and disbursed in support cases through the office of the Clerk of the County Court was $65,322.55. The number of persons involved as beneficiaries in suits commenced and

tried during the fiscal year was 3,752, and the number of contempt commitments to the County Jail for failure to comply with court judgments for support was 78, and the number of feebleminded, deaf, dumb and blind persons committed to state asylums as charges on Cook County, was 62.

There were a large number of rules entered on Justices of the Peace, Constables and Police Magistrates, to show cause.

There were also various election contests filed in the Court. The report of the State's Attorney and other officials were presented and approved by the Court. All the cemetery associations in Cook County gave an itemized statement as to the funds, securities and investments in the perpetual care fund as required by law, which law has never been enforced before. A law passed by the last legislature giving the power to the County Judge to appoint arbitrators under the employer's liability act has been in force and there has been about 65 cases presented to this Court for arbitration, the majority of which have been heard and adjusted.

STATE'S ATTORNEY OF COOK COUNTY

State's Attorney—Maclay Hoyne

(Maclay Hoyne was born in Chicago, October 12, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; made Bachelor of Arts in 1895. He graduated at the Northwestern University Law School, 1897; was made Doctor of Laws in 1897; and admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1897. The same year be became a member of the law firm of Hoyne, O'Connor & Hoyne.

He was appointed assistant corporation counsel of Chicago, July, 1903, and first assistant corporation counsel, July, 1905; resigned June 1, 1907. He was nominated in 1896 by his party for county judge. He was special counsel for the committee of the City Council on Gas, Oil & Electric Light, 1907-8; drafted for the city the telephone ordinance of November 7, 1907, under which the telephone company now operates; and was counsel for the city in all telephone litigation, and regarding all questions relating thereto, 1903-1908. Again he was appointed first assistant corporation counsel in 1911, and made counsel for the Subway and Harbor Commission, and placed in immediate charge of litigation between the City and the Peoples' Gas Light and Coke Co., over rates for gas. He drafted the so-called 70 cent gas ordinance.

He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, and of the Chicago Law Institute. Also he is a member of the Law, the

Legal, the University, the Colonial, the Iroquois, and the Waukegan Country, clubs.)

First Assistant State's Attorney—Frank Johnson, Jr.

Assistants—Michael F. Sullivan, Everett Jennings, Edwin Raber, Bernard J. Mahony, Zach Hofmeier, William W. Witty, John Fleming, Marvin E. Barnhart, Charles C. Case, Henry Berger, Stephen A. Malato, Francis W. Hinckley, T. J. Finn, Ernest Langtry, John Prystalski, George C. Bliss, Malcolm B. Sterrett, Eugene C. O'Reilly, Robert E. Hogan, Irwin M. Walker, John R. Herren, P. J. Murphy, Joseph Smejkal, Dwight McKay, John J. Griffin, John K. Murphy, James C. Dooley, Joseph R. Fahy, Edward E. Wilson.

Edward J. Fleming, Secretary.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE

Sheriff—Michael Zimmer

(Michael Zimmer, Sheriff of Cook County, was born in Palos Township, this County, May 26th, 1864, son of Peter T. and Caroline (Berren) Zimmer. He was educated in the Chicago Public Schools and at an early age began work with the McCormick Harvester Company, where he remained for many years, and for a time was employed by the Story & Clark Organ Company. In 1893 he engaged in the grocery business, but changed to the insurance business. In 1899 he became prominent in ward affairs and was elected to the City Council from the Tenth Ward. In April, 1901, he was elected Alderman from the Twelfth Ward and served continuously in such capacity until November, 1910, when he was elected Sheriff. He was chairman for five years of the school committee of the Council; two years a member of the committee on track elevation, three years a member of the committee on local transportation and six years a member of the finance committee. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, National Union and Iroquois Club. Residence, 2256 W. 21st Place.)

Assistant Sheriff—William H. Ehemann.

Chief Deputy—Charles W. Peters.

Jailer—W. T. Davis.

Custodian County Building—Robert E. Burke.

Custodian Criminal Court Building—Isaac Pomarance.

Chief Bailiff Civil Courts—Charles S. Brannon.

Chief Bailiff Criminal Court—Richard J. McGrath.

County Attorney

County Attorney—FRANCIS S. WILSON.

Assistant County Attorneys—Wm. F. Struckmann, Carl R. Chindblom, Louis B. Anderson.
Tax Expert—Peter A. Schmitz.
Clerk—G. D. Hoffman.

County Clerk's Office

County Clerk—ROBERT M. SWEITZER.

Chief Clerk—A. F. Gorman.
Marriage License Clerk—Louis C. Legner.
Vital Statistics—Chris Jensen.
Redemptions—Frank O. Gorman.
Cashier—Jerry S. Meyer.
Bookkeeper—John P. Keevers.
Tax Extension—Martin J. O'Brien.

County Treasurer's Office

County Treasurer—WILLIAM L. O'CONNELL.

Assistant Treasurer—Marx Jacobowsky.
Chief Clerk—Otto Rexes.

County Comptroller's Office

County Comptroller—Robert M. Sweitzer.

Deputy Comptroller—Frank S. Ryan.
Chief Clerk—M. J. O'Connor.

Recorder of Deeds

Recorder of Deeds—JOSEPH F. CONNERY.

Chief Clerk—Vacant.

Registrar of Titles

Registrar—JOSEPH F. CONNERY.

Examiners—Charles P. Farson, Edgar Parnell, Albert T. Terrell.

Civil Service Commission

Commissioners—Frederick Greer, president; Robert Catherwood, Secretary; Gus Tatge.

Jury Commission

Commissioners—William A. Amberg, President; Joseph H. Barnett, Secretary; Richard J. Finnegan, Clerk; Roswell H. Mason.

Coroner's Office

Coroner—**PETER M. HOFFMAN.**

Chief Clerk—David R. Jones.
Chief Physician—Dr. H. G. Reinhardt.
Assistant Physicians—Dr. E. R. Le Count, Dr. Jos. Springer.
Deputies—D. J. Gillespie, Michael G. Walsh, Matt Conrad, S. L. Davis, George Hitzman, C. F. Kennedy, William Ostrom, C. E. Julian, Michael P. Hartney, A. Herman.

Board of Assessors

W. H. Weber, Chairman; Frank W. Koraleski, Secretary; Adam Wolf, Michael K. Sheridan, David M. Pfaelzer.

Board of Review

Members—Frederick W. Blocki, Thomas J. Webb, Roy O. West.
Chief Clerk—Frank A. Vogler.

Other Officers

County Superintendent of Schools—Edward J. Tobin.
County Physician—Dr. George F. Butler.
County Agent—Joseph Meyer.
Assistant County Agent—John Budinger.
County Surveyor—E. A. Rossiter.
County Artchitect—Richard Schmidt.
Public Administrator—John F. Devine.
County Auditor—William J. Kruger.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

President—Alex. A. McCormick

(Alexander A. McCormick, president of the Board of County Commissioners, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., February 21st, 1863, son of Alexander Agnew and Katherine (McQuiston) McCormick. He was educated in the public schools to senior class of grammar school, Philadelphia, and left to go into business. From 1888 to 1895 he was employed in the publishing department of A. C. McClurg & Co.; was general manager of the Chicago Evening Post and Times-Herald, 1895-1901; of the Record-Herald, 1901-1903, and became publisher and editor of the Evening Post, 1904. He was secretary of the campaign committee of Civil Service Association 1895, and trustee of Illinois College, Jacksonville; secretary of Sunset Club 1892; vice president American Newspaper Publishers' Association 1903-1904, and chairman of labor committee of same, 1900-1905. He is a member and former president of Union League,

of University, Chicago Athletic, Mid-day and Onwentsia, Clubs, and a member and ex-president of the Merchants' Association. In June, 1905, he married Maud Warner at Lake Forest, Ill. Residence, 5541 Lexington avenue.)

Secretary to the President—Andrew H. Yount.
Clerk of the County Board—Robert M. Sweitzer.
Superintendent of Public Service—Robert E. Kenyon.

Commissioners—

A. M. Anderson (P).
Peter Bartzen (D).
Ellsworth M. Board (P).
Bartley Burg (D).
Avery Coonley (P)
Joseph M. Fitzgerald (D).
John J. Gard (P).
Daniel J. Harris (D).
Stanley Kuflewski (D).
John E. Maloney (D).
Harley B. Mitchell (P).
Daniel Moriarity (D).
Albert Nowak (D).
Frank Ragen (D).
Alex. A. McCormick (R).

The Board of County Commissioners legislates on all county matters that are not directly under the control of heads of departments elected by the people.

The President of the Board of Commissioners is ex-officio member of all committees.

ILLINOIS

STATE OFFICERS

Governor

EDWARD F. DUNNE, Chicago.

Lieutenant-Governor

BARRETT O'HARA, Chicago.

Secretary of State

HARRY WOODS, Chicago.

Auditor of Public Accounts

JAMES J. BRADY, Chicago.

Treasurer

WILLIAM RYAN, JR., Danville.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

FRANCIS G. BLAIR, Charleston.

Attorney-General

PATRICK J. LUCY, Streator.

Clerk of the Supreme Court

J. M'CANN, Springfield.

The Governor, Lientenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-General were elected November 5, 1912, and hold office for four years, except the Treasurer, who holds office for two years. All are Democrats.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction was elected November 8, 1910, for a term of four years. The Clerk of the Supreme Court, whose term of office is six years, was elected November 3, 1908. Both are Republicans.

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Term Six Years

(Elected November 5, 1912. All Democrats.)

John R. Trevett, Champaign.
Ellen M. Henrotin, Chicago.
Florence Elinor Watson, Iola.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

SHELBY M. CULLOM, Springfield, Rep.
Vacant.

CHICAGO REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

Martin B. Madden, 3829 Michigan Ave., Rep.
James R. Mann, 7221 Merrill Ave., Rep.
George E. Gorman, 9557 Longwood Blvd., Dem.
James T. McDermott, 4524 Union Ave., Dem.
Adolph J. Sabath, 2006 S. Ashland Ave., Dem.
James McAndrews, 1866 S. Avers Ave., Dem.
Frank Buchanan, 2502 N. Central Park Ave., Dem.
Thomas Gallagher, 522 S. Sangamon St., Dem.
Fred A. Britten, 327 Belden Ave., Rep.
Charles M. Thomson, 847 Montrose Ave., Prog.

POLLUTION OF THE GREAT LAKES

The pollution of the Great Lakes and their tributary waters by sewage, primarily a local problem, requiring solution by each city for its own protection, has assumed an international aspect, for the governments of the United States and Canada have referred it to the International Joint Commission for investigation. The questions laid before the commission relate, first, to the extent, causes and localities of such pollution as is injurious to health and renders the boundary waters unfit for domestic or other use, and secondly, to the possibility, advisability and ways and means of preventing or remedying any unsatisfactory conditions that may be found. The commission has held meetings at which preliminary steps were considered toward an investigation of the problems.

PERILS IN CITY STREETS

The records show that more than one dozen deaths are caused by rapidly moving vehicles in the streets of the cities of the United States each day of the year—a greater number than those caused by accidents on all the transportation lines, both rail and water.

Per Contra

A Los Angeles ordinance, which prohibits operation of stone crushers, rolling mills, machine shops, planing mills, wood yards, laundries and lumber yards within a prescribed residence district, is a proper exercise of the city's power, according to a late decision of the California Supreme Court in the case of Ex parte Montgomery, 125 Pacific Reporter 1070.

COMMERCIAL CHICAGO

Chicago has 9,656 industrial establishments with a capital of $971,841,000, employing 293,297 wage earners, who received in wages (1910) $174,112,000.

Value of manufactures in 1911—$1,487,128,325.

Chicago is the largest market for food, lumber, grain, cement, live stock and clothing in the United States, and it is a prime factor in the steel and iron industries.

Amount of wholesale trade for 1911—$1,905,989,000.

Chicago is the industrial and commercial center of the Mississippi Valley, an area exceeding in extent five times that of both France and Germany, and with an annual tonnage of twenty-two billions of tons.

Chicago is the center of the food supply of the country.

REDUCE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Interesting figures have been compiled by Mrs. Max Thalheimer, assistant probation officer of Syracuse, N. Y., which show that in one section of the city, where a public playground has been established, juvenile delinquency has decreased about 30 per cent in two years. The neighborhood of the Frazer School Playground was selected for the study. The records show that during the year immediately preceding the establishment of the playground there were 127 cases from that neighborhood in the Juvenile Court, as compared with a total of but 180 cases for the two years which have since elapsed. The more time a child spends in well-directed play the less time does he have to get into mischief.

POSTSCRIPT

MAYOR HARRISON'S LEGISLATIVE BILL TO SECURE NON-PARTISAN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

In the second week of December last, Mayor Harrison made it known to Corporation Counsel Sexton that he was sensible of the feeling, in which he fully shared, of the people of Chicago in favor of non-partisan municipal elections, and at the same time he requested Mr. Sexton to express this feeling in a comprehensive legislative bill that he would ask the City Council to approve, and direct that it be presented to the Illinois General Assembly in time for that body to pass it at the present session. The City Law Department got busy, but the labor imposed by the request was heavy, and a considerable delay was unavoidable. But the Mayor became impatient, as will be seen from the following letter which is borrowed from the letter-files in the Corporation Counsel's office:

Chicago, January 2nd, 1913.

Mr. William H. Sexton,
Corporation Counsel.

Dear Sir:—

Please let me have the Bill providing for non-partisan election of Municipal Officers, not later than Friday morning and oblige.

Yours very truly,
CARTER H. HARRISON,
Mayor.

On the margin of the foregoing letter is this memorandum:

RECEIVED.
Assigned to Mr. Grossman.
WM. H. SEXTON,
Corporation Counsel.
January 2nd, 1913,
4:20 P. M.

At a regular meeting of the City Council held February 6, the Mayor submitted his Bill together with a brief message explaining and urging it. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, the understanding being that it would be promptly passed upon by the Committee and referred back to the Council for final action.

A few short paragraphs of the message are the following:

"It hardly seems necessary to attempt a review of the reasons why enlightened public opinion favors the absolute divorce of municipal

government and party politics. The reasons are self-evident. Nor shall I waste time in answering the argument that, because the Democratic party at this time is supreme in nation, state, county and city, a Democratic official should not favor a change, which, though it may be of inestimable benefit to the community at large, may in practice deprive some good Democrat of an opportunity of serving the public in a public capacity.

"I subscribe to the belief that our cities will never have thoroughly efficient local government until their officers shall be elected on the sole basis of individual capacity, training and fitness.

"This city is a mighty business corporation. Its management should be in the hands of men who, by reason of native ability, nurtured by experience, are capable of solving its complex problems and directing its varied agencies to the best interest of the plain citizens.

"This city council for many years has been the most efficient and progressive municipal legislative body I have known of in our nation. To my mind, it would come with peculiar force for your honorable body to take action in enabling Chicago to join in with the pioneers among the great cities of the United States in abandoning the worn-out methods of the past.

"Is it not time to turn our faces to the light and give Chicago a city government modern, up to date and in thorough sympathy with the advanced thought of the day?"

OFFICIAL ABSTRACT OF THE BILL

Section 1. All general elections for any elective officer or officers now provided for in cities, villages or incorporated towns, including all elective officers of city courts and the Municipal Court of Chicago and police magistrates are to be held on the same day in April. All of said officers are to take their seats within ten days after they receive their certificates of election.

Those officers who were elected prior to the passage of this act will serve out their full terms. (This provision is to take care of such officers as the bailiff, clerk and judges of the Municipal Court who now take their seats in December.)

Sec. 2. All laws in force in any city or village or incorporated town governing the general and special election of officers enumerated in section 1 and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act are to apply and govern all general and special primary elections provided for by this act.

Sec. 3. Defines words and phrases used in the act.

Sec. 4. No person's name will be printed upon the official ballot to be voted at the election as a candidate for office, unless he is nominated under the provisions of this act, except that in cities and villages under the commission form of municipal government, any person sought to be recalled shall be a candidate to succeed himself and his name shall be printed upon the official ballot at such recall election and his name need not be submitted to a vote at the primary preceding such recall election.

Sec. 5. Candidates for any municipal office, as enumerated in section 1, must be nominated by a municipal primary to be held four weeks prior to the holding of the election.

Sec. 6. Any person desiring to become a candidate must file a statement of candidacy not less than thirty nor more than sixty days prior to the primary. Said statement of candidacy must be accompanied by the petitions of such number of qualified electors of the political division in which the candidate is seeking the nomination as will aggregate not less than 2 per cent and not more than 4 per cent of all the ballots cast for municipal officers in such political division at the last preceding general municipal election. No person shall sign more petitions for nomination to any office than the number to be elected to such office. Each petition must be signed by an elector in his own proper person and verified by a qualified elector of the political division in which the candidate whose nomination is sought to be voted for.

The petitions from any one precinct for the nomination of the same person must be fastened together in separate books.

Sec. 7. A canvass is provided in this section to verify the fact that the petitioners named reside at the places designated in such petitions. If upon such canvass, any person whose name appears signed to any petition shall be found not to reside at the place designated, or if it shall in any manner come to the attention of the officers charged with the duty of preparing the ballots that any petition has not been properly signed by a person duly qualified to sign same, or that it has not been properly verified, or that it has been signed by a person who has signed more than the number of petitions authorized by this act, then a notice will be mailed to such person to appear before the proper officer to show cause why his petition should not be stricken from the files. Provision is made for an appeal to the judge of the County Court from any order striking a petition from the files.

Any person who signs the name of another, upon any petition filed under the provisions of this act, or who signs a fictitious name upon any such petition, or who willfully and corruptly swears or affirms falsely in taking any oath or affirmation required by this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000 or

imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Any person acting as a canvasser who shall willfully and corruptly make any false canvass in verifying any petition filed under this act shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding $500 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 8. Any person may withdraw his name as a candidate after he has filed a statement of candidacy not later than twenty days before the holding of the primary.

Sec. 9. Provides for the publication of the names of all candidates to be voted at the primary in alphabetical order, according to their surnames, fifteen days prior to the holding of the primary.

Sec. 10. Provides that no other names shall be printed upon the ballot at the primary except those who have complied with the provisions of this act by filing statements of candidacy and verified petitions.

Sec. 11. At least twenty days before the primary, or the regular election, notice of the holding of such primary and election must be published and posted.

Sec. 12. The ballots to be used at both primary elections and regular elections must be printed in the following manner:

1. The name of the ballot is to be designated. If a primary, the words shall be "OFFICIAL MUNICIPAL PRIMARY BALLOT." If a regular election, the words shall be "OFFICIAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION BALLOT."

2. Below the words designating the ballot and extending across the face of the ballot the title of each office to be filled shall then be printed.

3. The names of candidates for the same office, but for different terms of service therein (if any there be), shall be arranged and printed in groups according to the length of such terms.

4. Immediately following the title of each office or group-heading indicating the term of office shall be printed in small letters the direction to voters, "Vote for one," "Vote for two," and the like.

5. Following thereupon shall be printed the names of the candidates for such office according to the title and term thereof, and below the name of each candidate shall be printed his place of residence, stating the street number (if any).

6. The ballots shall be printed in as many series as there are candidates for the office, division or group in which there are the most names; the ballots of the first series shall contain all the names of the candidates for each office, division or group to be filled, one immediately following the other in alphabetical order, according to their surnames; the ballots of the second series shall be like those of the

first series, except that the name appearing first in the list of candidates for each office, division or group in the first series shall be printed after all the other names in the list of candidates for such office, division or group in the second series, and so on until the name of each candidate for each office, division or group shall appear at the head of the list of candidates for such office, division or group.

Sec. 13. No party circle, platform, principle, appellation or mark whatever shall be printed upon the ballots.

Sec. 14. Every precinct in each political division, such as a ward (if there be any), and if not, every precinct in the city, village or town will be allotted a different series of ballots, unless there are more precincts in such political division than there are series of ballots printed. The first precinct will be allotted the first series, the second precinct the second series, and so on successively until the entire series of ballots have been exhausted, whereupon the next precinct will be allotted the first series of ballots, and so on until all the precincts shall have been supplied with the requisite number of ballots. In the event that there are more series of ballots than there are precincts in any political division, then the ballots for such political division will be so distributed that an equal number of each series of ballots, as nearly as possible, will be allotted to such political division, irrespective of precinct lines.

Sec. 15. Provides that if any party primary or any election of officers other than those enumerated in section 1 shall be held at the same time with any municipal election, the ballots for the election of municipal officers shall be separate from all other ballots.

Sec. 16. In cities where voting machines are supplied, the names of the persons to be voted for will be so arranged on the voting machines that they will correspond to one of the series of paper ballots provided for and will rotate in the different precincts in the same manner as near as may be as the paper ballots.

Sec. 17. All persons who are qualified to vote at a general election for the officers enumerated in section 1 of this act, under the laws of this state applicable to such elections, shall be qualified to vote at any municipal primary for the nomination of such officers.

Secs. 18, 19 and 20. Provide for the registration of voters before municipal primaries and for the filing of affidavits at the special primary elections and special elections in case no registration is had.

Sec. 21. Provides for the manner of preparing ballots at municipal primaries and elections. The voter must mark a cross in the square immediately to the left of each candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, or he may write in the name of any candidate of his own choice in a blank space in the ballot and signify his intention of voting for such candidate by placing immediately to the left of the name written by him a square, and by marking a cross in such square. In

case a voting machine shall be used at any election held under the provisions of this act the voter will cast his vote in conformity with the voting machine law, except as it is modified by this act.

Secs. 22 and 23. Provide for the printing of instructions and the posting of the same at and about the polling places for the guidance of voters as to the manner of marking ballots, the method of gaining assistance and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled.

Sec. 24. Any candidate may appoint not more than two representatives to act as challengers and watchers for such candidate at any primary or election held under this act. No political party shall have the right to designate or keep any challenger or watcher at any polling place at any primary or election held under this act unless other than municipal officers are to be nominated or elected at the same time.

Secs. 25 and 26. Provide for the manner of canvassing votes at the close of the poll.

Sec. 27. In case there is but one person to be elected to any office, the person receiving a majority of the votes cast for that office at the primary will be declared elected. In case there are two or more persons to be elected to any office, those equal in number to the number to be elected who receive the highest number of votes for such office at the primary will be declared elected if the number of votes received by them will be greater than one-half the number of votes cast at the election.

Sec. 28. In case the required number of persons have not been elected at the primary, the vacancy in any office caused thereby will be filled at the election. The persons not elected at the primary equal in number to twice the number to be elected to any given office, or less if so there be, who receive the highest number of votes for such office at the primary will be declared nominated and only their names will be printed on the official ballot as candidates for such office. If there is a tie amongst those who would otherwise have been nominated under the provision of this section, then all the persons receiving the equal number of votes at the primary will be declared nominated. The persons receiving the highest number of votes at the election will be declared elected to office.

Sec. 29. If any person nominated shall die or withdraw his candidacy, the name of the person who has received the highest number of votes next after the person receiving the lowest number of votes who was nominated at the primary will be printed on the ballot in lieu of the name of the person who has died or withdrawn his candidacy.

Sec. 30. The judges and clerks of any election held under this act will receive the same pay and will be paid by the same authorities

and in the same manner as judges and clerks under the election laws of this state.

Sec. 31. Any person who has received any vote at the primary election may contest the election of the candidate or candidates nominated for the same office on the face of the returns.

(a) Authority and jurisdiction are vested in the County Court to hear primary contests.

(b) Summons shall forthwith issue to each defendant named in the contest petition, and the manner of serving summons is here provided. Such contest will be heard at any time not less than three (3) days after the service of process, and will have preference in the order of hearing over all other cases. The contestant must give security for all costs.

(c) If, in the opinion of the County Court, the grounds for contest are sufficient in law, the court will proceed in a summary manner and may hear evidence, examine the returns, recount the ballots, and make such orders as justice may require. A certified copy of the order of the court must be transmitted to the officer whose duty it is to prepare the ballots at least ten days before the election, and such officer will be governed accordingly.

Sec. 32. The invalidity of any portion of this act shall not affect the validity of any other portion hereof which can be given effect without such invalid part.

Sec. 33. This act shall not be in force in any city, village or town until the question of its adoption shall first have been submitted to the electors of such city, village or town and approved by a majority of those voting thereon. The City Council of any city or the board of trustees of any village or town may by ordinance, direct that the question of the adoption of this act be submitted to popular vote at any election in and for the entire city, village or town, coming not sooner than thirty (30) days from and after the passage of said ordinance. The question of the adoption of this act may also be submitted upon the petition of five per cent (5%) of the legal voters of the city or village. Notice of any election at which this act is to be adopted must be published in a newspaper of general circulation at least thirty (30) days prior to such election.

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